

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



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NO. 8

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

THE BROADCAST TECHNICIAN'S APPRENTICE

High in our union hall there hangs a legend,
red, white and blue,
And these its words for all to see, "The Program
Must Go Through."

This is the motto of our craft, the emblem of
our trade,
And stars of gold in union flags shall never see
it fade.

He didn't look like much, the new apprentice,
small and slight,
A kid, no more, no less, but one who studied
day and night;
"Remember, Kid"—we called him that, you see—
"One thing,
"The Program Must Go Through, so you keep
right on studying."

And D. J. taught him tubes, and Wally taught
him oscillators,
And Kurt antennas showed, and various types
of radiators;
Then to transcriptions, records, Mel would make
the air turn blue,
But, when the kid had gone, would say, "There's
a good boy for you!"

And so it went, a year or more, until that fate-
ful day,
Pearl Harbor, and from far we heard the deadly
roar and fray:
Then the Philippines, Bataan, and last, Cor-
regidor:
In uniform the Kid showed up one morning,
then was gone to war.

And every month the Kid would write, the union
was his pride,
About the meetings he would ask, and all his
hopes in us confide;
But then his letters stopped and for three
months we heard no more
From him, the Kid, our union Brother who had
gone to war.

A soldier with a cane came in one day, we heard
the rest:
"Our company was hemmed in by Japs, north,
south, east and west,
Our radio was lost, and slowly we were being
wiped out.
Said the Kid, 'I know I can find that rig. There's
not a doubt.'

"We watched him vanish through the green; we
lay with bated breath;
We smelt, we felt, we sensed the presence of
surrounding death.
Then through the jungle dank we heard a Morse
key clatter clear,
One minute, two, three, then a rifle sounded
near.

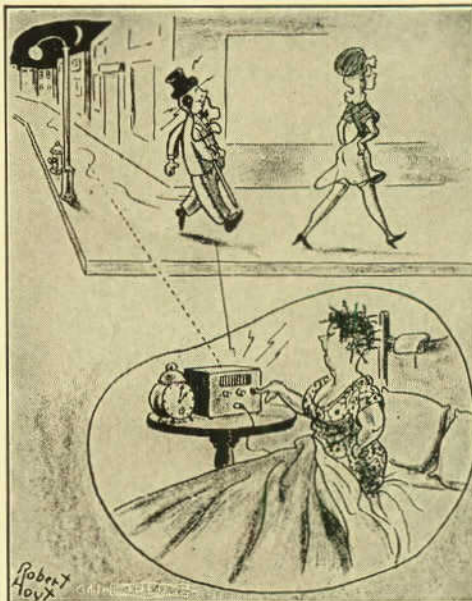
"We found him slumped across the set—the Kid
who'd saved the day,
And still he tightly held the key—the Kid went
out that way.
Before the end he asked that I these words
bring back to you:
'Just tell . . . just tell the boys back home, I got
the program through!'"

We have a new apprentice now and with a cane
he walks,
And often as he speaks it seems the Kid to us
still talks.
And sometimes, on the midnight trick, and this
I swear is true,
We seem to hear a voice that says "The Program
Must Go Through."

High in our union hall there hangs a legend,
red, white and blue,
And these its words for all to see, "The Pro-
gram Must Go Through."
This is the motto of our craft, the emblem of
our trade,
And stars of gold in union flags shall never see
it fade.

THRASHER HALL,
L. U. No. 1220.

"ELEC-TONICS"



"Henry Atkins, get back on the beam."

H. B. FELTWELL,
L. U. No. 697.

Brother Brooke has sent us another "wire nut."
He hopes he can keep it up. How about some of
our Brothers helping him out?

MAKING THE BEST OF IT

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
She washed it in her wash machine
To try and keep it so.
Its tail caught in the wringer;
Now, Mary should know better;
But she just sewed some buttons on,
And wore it for a sweater.

K. H. BROOKE,
L. U. No. 5.

L. U. No. 124 has sent us another poem re-
cited by one of their old-time members, Brother
M. M. Llywelyn. Brother "Lew" is the oldest
electrician in Kansas City in point of union
membership. He has a remarkable memory and
often entertains the boys at union meetings
with his recitations. Thank you for your con-
tribution, Brother Llywelyn.

THE MONKEY'S DISGRACE

Three monkeys sat in a coconut tree
Discussing things as they're to be.
Said one to the other, now listen, you two,
There's a certain rumor that can't be true
That man descended from our noble race,
The very idea is a disgrace.

No monkey ever deserted his wife,
Starved her babies and ruined her life;
And you've never known a mother monk
To leave her babies with others to bunk,
Or pass them on from one to another
Till they scarcely know who is their mother.

And another thing you'll never see,
A monk build a fence around a coconut tree,
And let the coconuts go to waste,
Forbidding all other monks a taste;
Why, if I put a fence around a tree,
Starvation would force you to steal from me.

Here's another thing a monk won't do:
Go out at night and get on a stew,
Or use a gun, or club, or knife
To take some other monkey's life.
Yes, man descended, the ornery cuss,
But, brother, he didn't descend from us.

THE WARNING

A sign should be placed
On the Teeple gate:
Stop here and consider
Before it's too late!
The girls here are friendly,
Congenial and fair;
The work rooms are light
And we have lots of air.
The foremen all patient,
Your pay right on time,
We even have music—
Now isn't that fine?
You're required just to sit
All day long on a chair,
You can keep clean and tidy,
Have a wave in your hair.
If you're streamlined and shapely,
Wear your clothes with a flair,
Then from an old hand take warning:
Look—and beware!
All your good resolutions
Will fall by the way,
And you (just like me)
Will eat three times a day.
They don't guarantee here
To broaden your mind,
But you'll find, to your sorrow,
You're broader behind.

RUTH SMITH,
L. U. No. 48.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

T/Sgt. Robert L. Garrity, stationed in France, wrote a masterful letter to a Congressman in which he spoke for many soldiers in service. This was no inconsiderate attack upon legislation, but an effort to interpret what soldiers are thinking about. Sgt. Garrity was at one time an international representative of the I. B. E. W.

Sgt. Garrity said:

"It looks as though, among all, the veteran will be the last one to encourage any anti-union legislation and he is also the one that will fight those that seek to drive the 'wedge' three ways—between management and labor—between labor and the farmer—and no more recently between labor and the returning veteran. We want industrial peace as well as peace among the nations. We are entitled to that much at the very least, and anyone who drives the wedge further is certainly not favoring us. Such tactics are, in fact, aimed directly at our future well-being. I, for one, do not seek nor ask any such protection as that embodied in your proposed legislation."

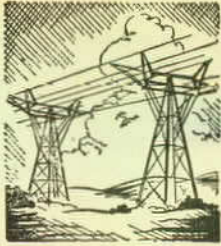
One of the things that the labor victory in Great Britain indicated was that the bourgeois of England did not understand the soldier psychology. Apparently, the soldier is not falling for the old stuff that was handed out during the first World War. He does not want rewards. He does not want coddling. He does not want special favors. He wants to be fitted back into a structure of true democracy and stability. He is going to work and hope for this kind of set-up.

Our cover photo this month is an official U. S. Navy photograph.



Skilled Hands for AMERICA

TRAINED THROUGH
Apprenticeship



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WAR PROFITS, *Taxed* *Heavily, Still Great*

THOUGH taxed "to the bone," still American business has made great profits during war years.

Industry has made the most of its golden opportunity. Even though the war has meant hardship and hard work for most of us, for industry it has meant some of the highest profits in history.

In spite of wartime regulations and shortages of men and materials, during the war, industry has earned far more profits in a period of heavy production and full employment than it ever has been able to earn during the periods of partial utilization of resources and partial employment that normally have prevailed in the past. This is the conclusion drawn by a series of studies on wartime corporate profits made by the Office of Price Administration, and it is supported by evidence from the financial statements of individual corporations themselves.

During the first half of 1944, when wartime production and employment were in full swing, a group of 1,120 leading industrial corporations earned \$3,163,583,000 before taxes were computed. This representative group of corporations includes concerns engaged primarily in manufacturing, but it also covers some companies engaged in mining, trade, and transportation (excluding railroads).

This huge figure of \$3,163,583,000 is one per cent higher than the peak level attained by these same corporations during the half of 1943, 25 per cent higher than the top mark reached in the first half of 1942, 83 per cent greater than the average half-year earnings during the years 1939-1941, when we were converting to war production, and 213 per cent higher than the half-year averages attained during the peacetime period 1936-1939.

Five Hundred Per Cent Profit

Table I indicates some of the prize money-makers which the war has produced. This chart shows the percentage increase in profits before taxes for different groups of selected corporations for the first half of 1944 as compared with the early war years 1939-1941 and the prewar years 1936-1939. It also points out what types of corporations within the different groups have earned an increase of more than 500 per cent in profits before taxes in these same periods.

If confronted by this great increase in profits, spokesmen for business and industry undoubtedly would point to their high taxes to protect themselves from charges of

Soft coal averages 113 per cent over 1939-1941; electrical communication 65 per cent; electrical machinery 52 per cent

profiteering. Wartime taxes have been high. But they haven't absorbed the full extent of industry's ability to pay those taxes, and they have not interfered with the trend toward greatly increased profits which industry at its full power can earn.

In spite of the fact that high taxes siphoned off almost two-thirds of the pre-tax profits of the 1,120 corporations, for the first half year of 1944 their after-tax earnings remained at the record-breaking level of \$1,127,000,000. For all the corporations studied, these after-tax profits were 6 per cent lower than those accumulated during the first half of 1943, reflecting the fact that the durable-goods industries, in particular, had reached a plateau in profit making. But 1944 post-tax profits still were 9.3 per cent higher than those achieved during the first half of 1942, 4.5 per cent greater than those earned in the average half year during the period 1939-1941 and 34.8 per cent more than the earnings accumulated during the prewar years 1936-1939.

At Full Steam

This is the gist of the matter. Even though wartime taxes have stood at record levels, corporate earnings after taxes have been more than one-third greater with industry working at full steam and employing all available workers than during the years 1936-1939 when we were limping along on a partial-production, partial-employment basis.

Table II shows at a glance the types of industries which have enjoyed the greatest increase in profits after taxes have been deducted. Sorting out only the most lucrative industries, the chart also indicates which groups of corporations in 1944 boosted their post-tax earnings by more than 100 per cent over the peacetime period 1936-1939.

Only one group of industries—durable-goods manufacturing—showed signs in 1944 that a ceiling on production and profits had been reached. This is the industrial group which turned out the most war goods. It is the group which, in the early years of our defense preparations and war effort, made the most phenomenal gains in production and profits over the prewar years.

By the middle of 1944, profits before taxes

for the heavy-goods producers had increased 80.2 per cent over the average half year from 1939 to 1941 and 256.8 per cent above the average half year during the prewar period 1936-1939. But after taxes were deducted, profits for the war-production industries fell to 1.9 per cent under the 1939-1941 level. Nevertheless, post-tax profits for the 505 heavy-goods corporations studied by OPA still were 36.7 per cent above the average half year during the peacetime period 1936-1939.

Rising Costs Catch Up

By 1943 and 1944 rising costs gradually began to eat into the profit increases for this group of manufacturers. This fact is revealed by studying the trend of return on sales, which shows a corporation's net profit before taxes as a percentage of dollar volume of sales. For the durable-goods industries as a whole, the return on sales, before income taxes, gradually declined throughout the war years. In other words, out of every dollar of sales made by the war-production industries, the corporations turning out war goods showed less and less ability to retain the high profits which they had enjoyed earlier in the war boom. Rising costs caught up with them. This, rather than a heavy tax burden or changes in the volume of goods produced and sold, accounts for the fact that profit gains leveled off.

Even so, the return on sales for the heavy-goods industries before income taxes, remained at a high level. The average for the group during the first half of 1944 was 11.4 per cent.

For the heavy-goods industries, the return on net worth before taxes—another measure of the profitability of corporations—remained at levels unprecedented in peacetime. For the first half of 1944 this ratio, which shows net profit before taxes as a percentage of equity investment, stood at 31.0 per cent for the war-production industries, indicating that the durable-goods manufacturers continued to glean more profits in relation to the amount of equity capital invested than either the non-durable-goods manufacturers or the non-manufacturers.

Producers of aircraft and motor vehicle parts took in earnings (before taxes) during the first half of 1944 that were equivalent to more than 75 per cent of net worth, and the rate was over 50 per cent for makers of electrical machinery. Not one of the heavy-goods producers earned less than 10 per cent on their net investment during the first six months of 1944, and fully one-third of the companies in the group realized more than 50 per cent.

Highest Earning Power

Earning power like this never has even been approached in peacetime. One reason

TABLE I

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAXES
FIRST HALF YEAR 1944 OVER HALF-YEAR AVERAGES FOR 1939-1941
AND 1936-1939—1,120 LARGE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

Industrial Group	Percentage Increase in Profits Before Taxes First Half of 1944 over	
	Half-Year Average 1939-1941	Half-Year Average 1936-1939
TOTAL OF ALL GROUPS-----	83.3%	212.7%
DURABLE-GOODS MANUFACTURING-----	80.2	256.8
NON-DURABLE-GOODS MANUFACTURING-----	93.2	179.3
NON-MANUFACTURING-----	64.6	172.4
Selected Groups		
<i>Durables</i>		
Engines and Turbines-----	426.1	2,431.3
Aircraft and Parts-----	127.1	1,686.4
Lumber and Timber Basic Products-----	117.5	1,064.4
Motor Vehicles Parts and Accessories-----	236.3	896.0
Electrical Machinery other than Industrial and Communication Equipment-----	231.3	772.2
Non-Ferrous Metal Products other than Jewelry, Silverware, etc.-----	272.6	727.3
Metalworking Machinery-----	95.1	527.8
Electrical Communication Equipment-----	241.0	520.6
<i>Non-Durables</i>		
Tanned and Finished Leather-----	229.0	5,403.9
Woolens and Worsteds-----	204.7	1,049.3
Cotton Textiles-----	187.5	783.0
Rubber Products-----	263.6	697.6
Knitted Goods-----	284.1	533.3
<i>Non-Manufacturing</i>		
Bituminous and other Soft Coal-----	204.8	1,148.1
Transportation (excluding Railroads)-----	159.9	749.5

for this inordinately high return before taxes on net worth in the war-production industries is that throughout the war years the amount of capital invested in these corporations, as in other companies, remained at a rather stable level. During the war the corporations made little increase in the amount of equity capital invested in plant and equipment, and what little growth they did show in the amount of money invested resulted not so much from new money but rather from accumulating undistributed profits in surplus.

Many of the war-production corporations benefited by plant expansions which the public paid for through Government expenditures. Since many of the war plants were publicly financed but privately operated, the owners of the capital stock of the corporations put in very little new money. But they took increased profits regardless—profits financed in large part by the investment of public funds.

Even after taxes have been provided for, the durable-goods manufacturers realized a return on net worth which averaged 9.5 per cent for the first half of 1944. Taxes—especially the excess profits taxes—acted as a powerful leveler, but, even so, the war-production industries made practically a 10 per cent return on net worth throughout the war years.

Ability to Gain

A 10 per cent return on money invested certainly is ample, to say the least, in an economy where, for a long time, capital has been abundant, interest rates have been low, and the war risks of plant expansions have been shouldered by the public through

their Government and are to be paid for by the public in taxes.

Unlike the durable-goods industries, manufacturers of non-durable goods continued to show an increasing ability to gain profits throughout the war period. These manufacturing corporations, like the non-manufacturing group, were not as heavily engaged in war production as were the manufacturers of durable goods. They benefited less directly from the huge Government war orders and depended, more than the heavy-goods industries, on civilian purchasing power. While their profit-making ability did not spurt upward as fast or as high as that of the durable-goods manufacturers, their gains were more steady, more long lasting, and more widely participated in by all the corporations included in these groups than was the case in the war-production segment of our economy.

Throughout the war period the 500 manufacturers of non-durable goods included in the OPA profits study showed a steady increase in profits both before and after taxes. At least through half of 1944, their profit-making ability never stopped its climb upward in response to the stimulus of the war economy. By the end of June, 1944 the non-durable goods manufacturers had increased their profits before taxes 93.2 per cent more than the half-year average for the period 1939-1941 and 179.3 per cent more than the half-year average for the peacetime years 1936-1939. After allowance had been made for income taxes, the profit increases for the non-durable-goods manufacturers for the first half of 1944 stood at a level 9.1 per cent above that of 1939-1941 and 27.9 per cent above the half-year average for 1936-1939.

For the first half of 1944 the return on sales before taxes for the non-durable-goods manufacturing industries averaged 12.8 per cent, almost a point and a half higher than that for the heavy-goods industries.

As measured by returns on investment, manufacturers of non-durable goods showed the most steady gains in profits of all three groups under consideration. The average return on net investments before income taxes stood at 24.8 per cent for manufacturers of non-durable goods during the first six months of 1944, marking a constant increase since the start of the defense effort in 1939-1941. After taxes had been taken into consideration, the return on net worth for these manufacturers during the first half of 1944 was 9.5 per cent, the same as that achieved by the durable-goods industries. But, unlike durable goods, non-durable-goods manufacturers built up their returns on investment more slowly and sustained them longer, without the slight falling off characteristic of the heavy-goods industries.

Non-Manufacturers' Profits

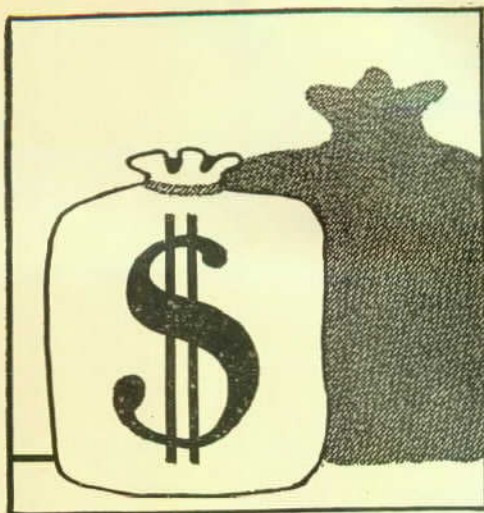
The increase in profits enjoyed by non-manufacturers (including metal and coal mining and other fuel production, retail and wholesale trade, and transportation other than railroads) throughout the war years was more irregular and lagged somewhat behind the gains made by the manufacturers of durable and non-durable goods. But, in the end, the non-manufacturers made almost as good a showing as the manufacturers of non-durable goods. By the end of the first half of 1944 non-manufacturers had increased their profits before taxes 64.6 per cent more than the half-year average for the period 1939-1941 and 172.4 per cent more than the half-year average for the prewar years 1936-1939.

After taxes had been deducted, the non-manufacturers showed the greatest gains of all three groups. For the first half of 1944 the non-manufacturers' profits marked a gain of 13.5 per cent above the average half year for the period 1939-1941 and 53.9 per cent more than the average half year in the peacetime period of 1936-1939.

Remarkable Increase

Of course, the profits picture for some of these non-manufacturing industries is not so rosy as these figures on profit increases imply. Some concerns in all the industrial groups considered had to start their upward climb from a deficit position in the early years. Particularly is this true with regard to the bituminous coal industry, which for more than a decade has been a pretty sick industry. But, in spite of such handicaps, a profit increase after taxes of more than 50 per cent above the prewar years is remarkable. Such an increase sustained by the non-manufacturing group should drive the point home that deficits are unnecessary and profit possibilities are high under conditions of full employment, full production, and full income.

For the first six months of 1944, the return on sales for corporations not engaged in manufacturing averaged 10.9 per cent before taxes, lower than the corresponding figures for durable and non-durable-goods industries. But after taxes had been deducted, the non-manufacturing group turned out to have the highest sales margin, 5.2 per cent, for the first half of 1944. During the war period the durable-goods manufacturers



started out with higher returns on sales, followed next in order by the non-durable-goods manufacturers. But by 1944 the after-tax returns of both these groups had fallen, and the non-manufacturers had taken the lead.

Computation of the income-investment ratios for the non-manufacturing group shows that these corporations engaged in mining, trade, and transportation lagged a little behind the two manufacturing groups. For the first half of 1944 the non-manufacturing corporations realized a net profit before taxes which amounted to 19.2 per cent of equity capital. After taxes the return on investment stood at 9.1 per cent, slightly lower than the figure for durable and non-durable-goods manufacturers.

Drop for Some

Not all industries found the profit takings good during the war period. The group of construction-products manufacturers studied by OPA showed a drop in profits as the war period wore on. For the first half of 1944 profits after taxes for this group, which includes makers of abrasives, asbestos, cement, concrete, gypsum, plaster products, flat glass, pottery and glassware, and structural clay products, stood 36.1 per cent lower than the 1939-1941 average and 19.0 per cent below the 1936-1939 average. This decline in construction profits began in 1943. According to the OPA report on profits for that year:

"A 40 per cent drop from the inordinately high 1942 level of war plant construction pulled the construction industry's profits down with it. The virtual completion of the program to expand war facilities, and the continued imposition of restrictions on private residential building, lowered the profits of companies manufacturing stone, clay and glass products."

The drop in profits of the manufacturers of construction products as their sales fell off and the rise in profits of almost all other industries as their sales expanded point out clearly the close relationship between sales volume and profits. When the necessities of war curtailed the sales of the corporations making construction products, their profits fell sharply.

On the other hand, the experience of nearly all other corporations, both those engaged in war production and those more closely integrated with the civilian economy, shows that, as the volume of sales increased under the impetus of wartime buying, profits increased, too. Conversely, as sales of these

corporations began to drop, profits also leveled off. The OPA report for 1944 states the relationship in this manner:

"In the semi-war fields—non-durable-goods manufacturing and non-manufacturing—profits had risen more slowly than in durables, chiefly because of a less spectacular expansion in sales. However, during the later war years, profits followed the course of sales more closely in the semi-war segments than in the war sector. Even after the two elements had begun to diverge for the durable-goods group, profits continued to move roughly parallel to sales in the other two classes."

Here Is a Warning

These conclusions drawn by the OPA study on wartime profits should point a warning for the postwar period. If business and industry are willing to accept low unit profits on goods produced, if they see the handwriting on the wall and keep prices low enough to sustain a large volume of sales, ample profits are possible. Our wartime experience has shown that if sales of goods can be maintained at a high level, profits, too, will soar. But when sales begin to drop off, profits decline.

Wartime sales depended mainly on two factors: (1) huge Government war orders, and (2) increased consumer purchasing power brought about by full employment and higher wages. As the Government war orders taper off, sales will depend more directly upon civilian buying power.

If purchasing power is maintained, by full peacetime employment and high wages,

the chances for profits will be good. But if employment is allowed to drop and employers force wages down, ultimately the volume of sales will fall off and profits will drop accordingly. The same decrease in sales and profits will result if industry raises its prices too much.

So far, neither employers nor the Government seem to care very much about maintaining civilian purchasing power. OPA already is having trouble persuading corporations to maintain 1942 prices for civilian goods produced during the reconversion period now in process. Congress has done nothing to help unemployed workers through the transition period or to stimulate employment in the postwar period. The War Labor Board has refused wage increases to compensate for a reduction in overtime pay and the rise in the cost of living, which, together with heavy individual income taxes, have eaten into workers' wages.

But Congress has passed legislation to help business through the transition period. Early in July a bill relieving business and industry of an estimated \$5,500,000,000 in taxes rode easily through both the Senate and the House of Representatives. According to the OPA study on wartime profits, few corporations really need this tax relief. In fact, the course of profits after taxes shows that most of our corporations didn't pay as much of the cost of the war as they could easily have done.

Moreover, business and industry generally are well prepared to face the problems of reconversion. According to the OPA report

(Continued on page 292)

TABLE II
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN PROFITS AFTER INCOME TAXES
FIRST HALF YEAR 1944 OVER HALF-YEAR AVERAGES FOR 1939-1941
AND 1936-1939—1,120 LARGE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

	Percentage Increase in Profits After Taxes First Half of 1944 over	
	Half-Year Average 1939-1941	Half-Year Average 1936-1939
Industrial Group		
TOTAL OF ALL GROUPS.....	4.5%	34.8%
DURABLE-GOODS MANUFACTURING.....	1.9	36.7
NON-DURABLE-GOODS MANUFACTURING.....	9.1	27.9
NON-MANUFACTURING.....	13.5	53.9
Selected Groups		
<i>Durables</i>		
Engines and Turbines.....	160.4	642.1
Aircraft and Parts.....	80.5	526.7
Lumber and Timber Basic Products.....	31.3	511.7
Non-Ferrous Metal Products other than Jewelry, Silverware, etc.....	121.1	233.5
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories.....	70.4	221.3
Electrical Machinery other than Industrial and Communication Equipment.....	52.5	174.3
Metalworking Machinery.....	14.8	112.1
Electrical Communication Equipment.....	65.3	104.9
<i>Non-Durables</i>		
Cotton Textiles.....	29.5	583.9
Woolens and Worsteds.....	46.9	350.5
Knitted Goods.....	117.9	210.9
Women's and Misses' Clothing.....	115.1	132.5
Commercial Printing.....	5.9	106.7
Rubber Products.....	28.7	101.9
<i>Non-Manufacturing</i>		
Bituminous and other Soft Coal.....	113.4	932.3
Transportation (excluding Railroads).....	66.8	355.5

Ohio Farmers **BROKE** *Fertilizer* **TRUST**

AFTER more than one hundred years of periodic growth and recession, the Consumers' Cooperative movement in the United States seems to be on its way to solid achievement. It has acquired a substantial economic base; it has accumulated a literature, a tradition, and a body of principles; and it is rapidly developing a trained and able leadership fully conscious of the needs and purposes of the movement and its relation to the society of which it is a part. In the postwar economic world it seems inevitable that more and more emphasis will be laid on the idea of cooperation as distinguished from free competition. In the words of Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, "it appears that the only way in which democracy can survive the logical onslaught of the dictator-state aspect of communism and fascism is to develop the genuine cooperative ideal to the limit."

Two questions arise at this point. In the first place what ideal or theoretical potentialities do the cooperatives hold for a solution of the economic ills of society? Second, what are the prospects of the practical realization of such possibilities?

Here Is A Solution

The answer to the first question is much easier. Without implying at all that they offer the way to Utopia, we can answer definitely and unhesitatingly that the co-ops do offer a partial solution at least to the problems that confront us.

There is substantial agreement among all economic groups that the central and fundamental contradiction of present-day society is the disparity between purchasing power and productive capacity. It is obvious that industry will operate and business will expand, provided that buyers for the goods produced can be found.

Consumer cooperatives, on increase, have strong weapon, and may play great part in coming economy. A. F. of L. backs movement

Purchasing power must be increased. Whether it is done by reduction of prices or by increasing the income of the farmers and workers who make up the great mass of the population does not substantially matter. In either case there is an increase of purchasing power and in either case likewise there is apt to be a diminution of monopoly profit.

Additional Benefits

Consumers cooperatives are one means of achieving this end. Basically they are simply devices for producing and distributing at cost. Whereas Rochdale principles call for sales to be made at prevailing prices, the distribution of earnings in proportion to patronage has the effect of returning the profit to the consumer in the form of his patronage dividend. So in the end, the result is virtually the same as selling at cost.

Extremely important from the social standpoint is the fact that the beneficial effects wrought by the cooperatives extend far beyond the membership itself. By cutting the cost of a particular commodity to the members the cooperatives force competitors to lower prices and thus reduce costs to the community as a whole. One of the leaders of the Swedish cooperative movement has said that if the cooperatives control the sale of 20 per cent of a commodity, they control the price of the whole output. Although American cooperatives, at present, are only doing about two per cent of the total business, they have been able to demonstrate the truth of this claim in some in-

stances. For example, Ohio farmers' cooperatives broke the fertilizer trust by operating their own plants and were able to force down fertilizer prices to less than half their former level, with a resultant saving of millions of dollars per year to farmers everywhere.

This is, in the writer's judgment, easily one of the most important aspects of consumers' cooperatives. Though cooperation represents essentially a trend toward socialization, it can find its place in a competitive society as an antidote for monopoly. Insofar as cooperatives change society they do it gradually, and that, according to the mores, is the way it should be done. America hates "revolutions" but it loves "progress."

Working With Others

Cooperatives offer social and emotional benefits to their members as well as economic ones. There is no doubt that one of the severest penalties of our highly individualistic civilization is the loss of that sense of "belonging" which comes from working with others in a common enterprise. The degree to which cooperatives supply this need is not something which can be measured statistically, nor can it even be described in the prosaic jargon of scientific terminology, but there are few who have engaged in cooperative work who will deny its influence.

The consumer cooperatives now have the advantages of the centralized planning and leadership which have been developed by their wholesales. In addition to the ordinary functions of wholesaling the cooperative wholesales generally carry on a whole miscellany of activities for the benefit of their member societies. They provide auditing services; they maintain testing laboratories; they have educational departments whose members are at the beck and call of local associations. Most of the wholesales publish newspapers, some of which are printed in cooperatively owned plants; and lately, one of them at least has even talked of cooperative radio stations. And most important of all, they provide leadership. The advice and assistance they can give to the local cooperatives are invaluable.

Those who have little familiarity with the cooperative movement may be surprised at the extent of consumers' cooperation in the United States today. The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1944 convention in New Orleans, Louisiana, states that there are more than 5,000 local retail co-op stores in the United States, all owned and controlled by workers, farmers and other consumers. These retails have in turn combined their buying power into co-op wholesales in order to take advantage of the savings effected from quantity buying. There are 24 of these regional wholesales.

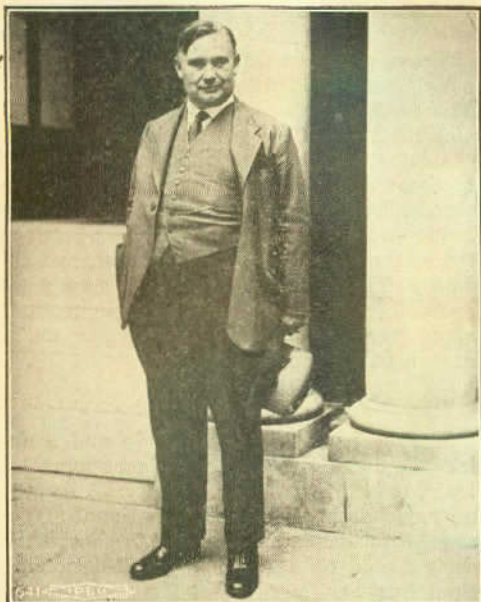
What the Co-ops Own

The report goes on to say that consumers co-ops in the United States today own 102 factories, a coal mine, 10 gasoline refineries, 296 oil wells and 800 miles of pipeline. They manufacture flour, canned foods, roast coffee, sausage, butter, cheese, bread, gasoline and lubricating oils and greases, lumber, paint and printing. They mine coal; and to supply farmers they manufacture feed, fertilizer, farm machinery and operate chick hatcheries. These are not producers

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Cooperative factory for making of butter in Sweden.



HONORABLE ERNEST BEVIN
Foreign Secretary for the British Empire. Mr. Bevin was Minister of Labor in the Coalition Government and before that, a dynamic labor leader.

A BLOODLESS revolution in Great Britain which resulted in turning the government over to the labor party has had wide reverberations in the United States. Tories began to make speeches seeking to instruct the labor movement in the United States not to pay any attention to the results in England and to hold the line fast against communism and other subversive movements.

Tried and True

The election in England went according to rule. The labor government is made up of tried and true veterans of administration.



SIR WALTER CITRINE
Secretary, British Trade Union Congress, who will not have a position in the Government but who played an important part in the election campaign.

British LABOR Wins Sweeping Victory

**Stuns conservative England,
and shakes Tories throughout world.
Middle class joins labor. Seasoned
administration to rule**

Nearly everyone who makes up the good cabinet is a seasoned administrator who has served before in British public life. Hon. Clement Atlee, premier, is competent and experienced.

It is a truism that British labor leaders are as conservative as Americans. The extent of the sweeping victory surprised British labor as much as it surprised British Tories. It appears there is a deep-seated below-the-grass-roots movement for some new kind of deal in Great Britain. Every commentator seems also to be agreed that what made the victory so complete was the detachment of the middle class from the conservative and the attachment of this great segment of voters to labor.

During the campaign the issues were clearly drawn. The campaign was not waged on "phony" issues. The labor platform consisted of:

1. Immediate nationalization of coal and power resources;
2. Nationalization of the privately owned Bank of England and liberalization of credit;
4. Government control of housing, employment and agriculture.

Some London writers summarized the situation as "they cheered Churchill and voted labor." Labor won 390 seats and the conservatives won 95. It looks very much as if labor has a mandate for a five-year-reform program.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet, according to the *New York Times*, is as follows:

Foreign Minister—Ernest Bevin, 64, labor leader for many years, Minister of Labor and National Services in the Coalition Cabinet. Bevin was called by Churchill "the ablest figure in British industry."

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Hugh Dalton, 58, one of the Labor party's intellectuals who held Cabinet posts in the Labor Governments between the two world wars; President of the Board of Trade in the Churchill Cabinet.

Lord Privy Seal—Arthur Greenwood, 65, perhaps the most popular man in the Labor party, Cabinet officer in many ministries since World War I, his last post as Minister Without Portfolio in 1940-42.

President of the Board of Trade—Sir Stafford Cripps, 56, member of Parliament since 1931, known professionally as a brilliant radical lawyer and the "enfant terrible" of the British Labor party. Churchill's ambassador to Russia and special envoy to India with London's proposal for self-government. Former member of Churchill's War Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons.

Lord President of the Council—Herbert

Stanley Morrison, 57, who came up from the ranks as an errand boy and telephone operator to head the London Labor party after 1934. Minister of Home Security and Home Secretary in Churchill's Cabinet.

Lord Chancellor—Sir William Jowitt, 60, distinguished lawyer once expelled by the Labor Party for supporting Ramsay MacDonald's National Government. Former Paymaster General under Churchill with special duties to plan postwar construction.

The new appointments included John James Lawson, former miner, as Secretary of State for War; Albert V. Alexander as First Lord of the Admiralty, and Viscount Stansgate as Air Secretary. This triumvirate will play a leading role in the prosecution of the war against Japan.

The woman minister is red-haired, 54-year-old Ellen Wilkinson, named to the Education portfolio. She is the second woman to attain Cabinet rank in Britain.

Other Cabinet Members

Minister of Fuel and Power—Emmanuel Shinwell.

Minister of Labor and National Service—George Alfred Isaacs.

Minister of Food—Sir Ben Smith.

Secretary of State for India and Burma—Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence. (At the same time King George VI conferred a barony on him.)

(Continued on page 288)



JOSEPH HALLSWORTH
General secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers. Mr. Hallsworth's union includes those workers in co-operatives.

Apprentice Program Takes on NEW LIFE

NEW joint labor-management apprenticeship committees are being set up in the electrical industry. These came on the occasion of the publication of the new set of National Apprenticeship and Training Standards by the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee. A letter signed by E. H. Herzberg, chairman, and M. H. Hedges, secretary, went to all local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and to all local chapters of the National Electrical Contractors Association urging intensive organization for training apprentices.

Joint Committee

The National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry is as follows:

With
publication of new standards,
new local joint committees are
set up

Representing the National Electrical Contractors Association

E. H. Herzberg (chairman)
Robert W. McChesney
E. C. Carlson
J. W. Collins
W. F. McCarter
P. M. Geary

Representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Ed J. Brown (vice chairman)
M. H. Hedges (secretary)
G. M. Bugniazet
H. W. Maher

C. W. Spain

William D. Walker

The new standards undertake to serve the entire electrical industry and all its branches. The position taken by the booklet is that electricity is all one piece; basic training is the same for all journeymen in all branches of the trade, but there should be uniform standards; and there is a movement on to break down obstacles and barriers between the various segments of the electrical industry. The new standards also give more detailed and more technical suggestions about the content of courses for every branch of the industry.

Authority on Apprentices

The local joint apprenticeship and training committee is the authority on apprentice training in every community. It is the agency that implements the national standards. Efforts are being made to secure the designation of local joint apprenticeship committees as the established agency for the training and re-training of G. I.'s.

The following is the letter sent out by Mr. Herzberg and Mr. Hedges:

May 14, 1945

To All Local Unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
and

To All Local Chapters of the National Electrical Contractors Association

Greetings:

This important communication is the first that you have ever received from the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry. This joint committee was created by President McChesney of the contractors and President Brown of the union. It has been functioning for four years. Through its efforts the industry produced and published in August, 1941, the first set of national standards for apprenticeship.

During the past year, by working at great rate, the committee has now produced and published a new set of standards called National Apprenticeship and Training Standards for the Electrical Industry. A copy is herewith enclosed. These standards, you will note, cover the entire electrical industry and not merely the construction branch. They present a significant new development in our industry and should be given notice in every local union and every local chapter in the country. Please do not neglect this because it is important. Extra copies can be secured by communication with your national office.

II

The National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry now makes an urgent request of all unions and all chapters. It is a request for immediate action. We ask you to set up in your communities joint local apprenticeship and training committees in terms of the national standards. Every community should have such a training committee. The immediate reason for setting up local joint committees is that the Veterans Administration is strongly considering designating local joint apprenticeship committees as the official training center for returned and disabled

(Continued on page 292)



From a poster sent by Federal Apprenticeship Service.

Courtesy Apprenticeship-Training Service.

Local Joint PLANNING Committees Urged

AN intensive effort to secure the setting up of local joint labor-management planning committees in key cities and towns of the United States was launched in Milwaukee at a spirited meeting of the national Labor-Management Planning Committee on Postwar Problems of the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The proposal is to utilize the conference committees set up by joint agreement between the contractors and unions as planning agencies. The expectation is to integrate the industry around the idea of planned economy, full employment and thus to forward planning techniques throughout the United States.

The personnel of the planning committee is as follows:

I. B. E. W.

M. H. Hedges, co-chairman, Washington, D. C.

J. Scott Milne, San Francisco, California.

Louis Ingram, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. C. McIntosh, Chicago, Illinois.

Guy Alexander, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

John Wetzig, Kansas City, Missouri.

N. E. C. A.

P. M. Geary, co-chairman, Washington, D. C.

Charles A. Langlais, San Francisco, California.

J. L. McClure, Dallas, Texas.

W. F. McCarter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

George Andrae, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

S. C. Sachs, St. Louis, Missouri.

In addition to the regular panel, President Robert W. McChesney of the contrac-

At Milwaukee, top labor-management planning committee talks problems and seeks solutions

tors and President Ed J. Brown of the union met with the committee. Some of the practical topics discussed by the committee were as follows:

Topics Discussed

Greater integration of local unions over wider area.

Use of veteran crews as salesmen for services in the industry.

Organization of local committees on distribution of material.

Differential wage scales in the housing field.

Industrial plant reconversion.

Annual wage.

Need for lower interest rates for house builders.

Vacations with pay.

Utilization of specialists in wartime plants on housing projects.

The following news story about the meeting of the planning committee in Milwaukee was carried in the Milwaukee Journal:

The electricians' trade, as well as other building trades, is being filled with old men, and unless more apprentices are recruited, the trade will die out, according to Marion H. Hedges, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), and Paul M. Geary, of the National Electrical Contractors' Association.

Hedges and Geary are co-chairmen of the joint Labor-Management Committee on

Postwar Problems of the Electrical Construction Industry. Both are here from Washington, D. C., attending a two-day meeting of the 12-man joint committee at the Schroeder Hotel.

The average age of electricians has jumped from 32 to 44, and 65 is the age for retirement on pension. The trade is losing up to 20,000 men a year by death, old age and sickness, Hedges said. That will equal the present 400,000 IBEW members in 20 years. "Unless more apprentices are brought in, there won't be enough new money coming in to pay the pensions of those who live longest," Geary said.

Committees at Work

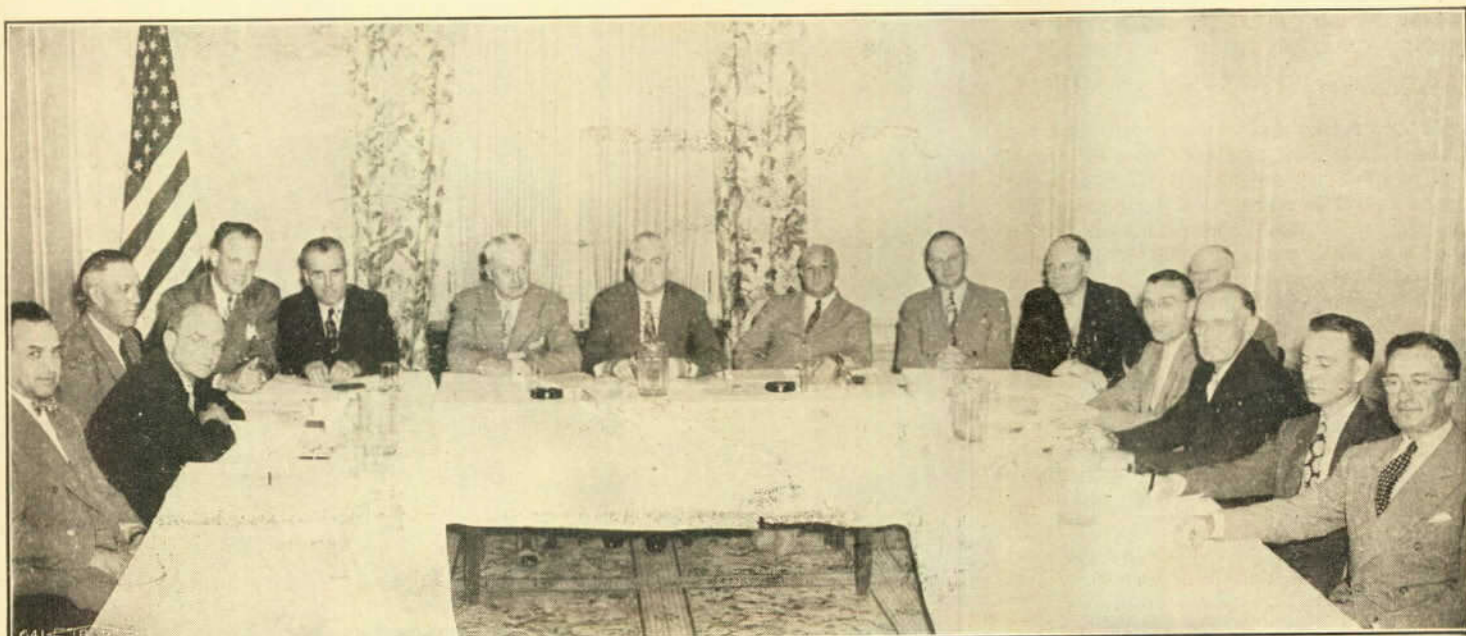
Throughout the nation labor-management committees are being set up under the chairmanship of Edward Herzberg, manager of the Milwaukee Electrical Contractors' Association, to attack the problem. There are 200 such committees now.

The trade will be short about 35,000 journeymen when conversion to peace comes, according to Ed J. Brown of Milwaukee and Washington, International President of the IBEW. There are about 30,000 IBEW members in the armed forces now. If they all return in time to resume work in the first year of reconversion, there still will be a shortage of 25,000, with the loss from natural causes. He, too, stressed the need for stronger apprenticeship. The electrical contracting business is on the upswing, the joint committee members agreed. Electrical work formerly constituted five per cent of all building construction; now it accounts for 10 per cent. Greater use of individual motors, expansion of air conditioning, new electronic devices and other advances, account for the increase.

New Job Opportunities

"Ours is a swiftly expanding field and there will be constant new job opportunities in it if we are alive to opportunity," Hedges said. "Ours is one of the few trades in

(Continued on page 292)



Midsummer meeting of Joint Labor-Management Planning Committee of Electrical Construction Industry in Milwaukee. (Left to right) Sam C. Sachs, Guy Alexander, W. L. Ingram, J. Scott Milne, William D. Walker, Ed J. Brown, Paul M. Geary, co-chairman for NECA; M. H. Hedges, co-chairman for IBEW; Robert McChesney, George Andrae, Edward Herzberg, W. F. McCarter, J. L. McClure, J. C. McIntosh, Rex Fransway.



City in the mountains near Fontana Dam ideal center for recreation.

Courtesy TVA.

RECREATION CLUBS

Follow TVA Lakes

THE Central Labor Union of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has just signed a contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority to lease 40 acres of land on the beautiful Lake Chickamauga, near Chickamauga Dam of the TVA. The Central Labor Union of Chattanooga has organized the Central Labor Union Club and will exploit the land as a camp for members of the unions of Chattanooga. It will provide a center for vacations for members and their families.

Chickamauga Lake is one of a chain of beautiful lakes created by the dams of the TVA. This chain of lakes begins at Paducah, Kentucky, and stretches back up the Tennessee River for 600 miles. They form fishing grounds, boating facilities and recreational spots.

River Liners

At the same time it has been reported in the region that business men of Chattanooga have made elaborate plans to build a river liner of modern style designed to ply the waters of these lakes. This liner will be of the dimensions of the Great Lakes liners—palatial and modern. The locks of the Tennessee Valley are capable of handling a boat 340 feet long. It is also reported that railroads are making plans now to operate excursion trains to the TVA lakes.

Fontana Dam in the Great Smokies, which is the highest dam east of the Rockies, has just been completed. It lights a modern city capable of housing 6,000 inhabitants. This city lies in the glades and valleys of the Smokies. It has paved modern streets, good houses, night clubs, theaters, stores and fine lighting facilities. This city was created for the workers who built the dam in record time. The city is thought to be adapted wonderfully as a recreation center and the report in the valley is that it is being considered by trade unions as a permanent recreation center. How far negotiations have gone is not revealed.

Labor unions
begin movement to provide
inexpensive recreation for work-
ers. Great lakes turn valley
into paradise

Impressive System of Dams

The Commonwealth, liberal weekly, has a story in the early July issue by Edward Skillin, Jr. Mr. Skillin has this to say

about Fontana Dam and this region:

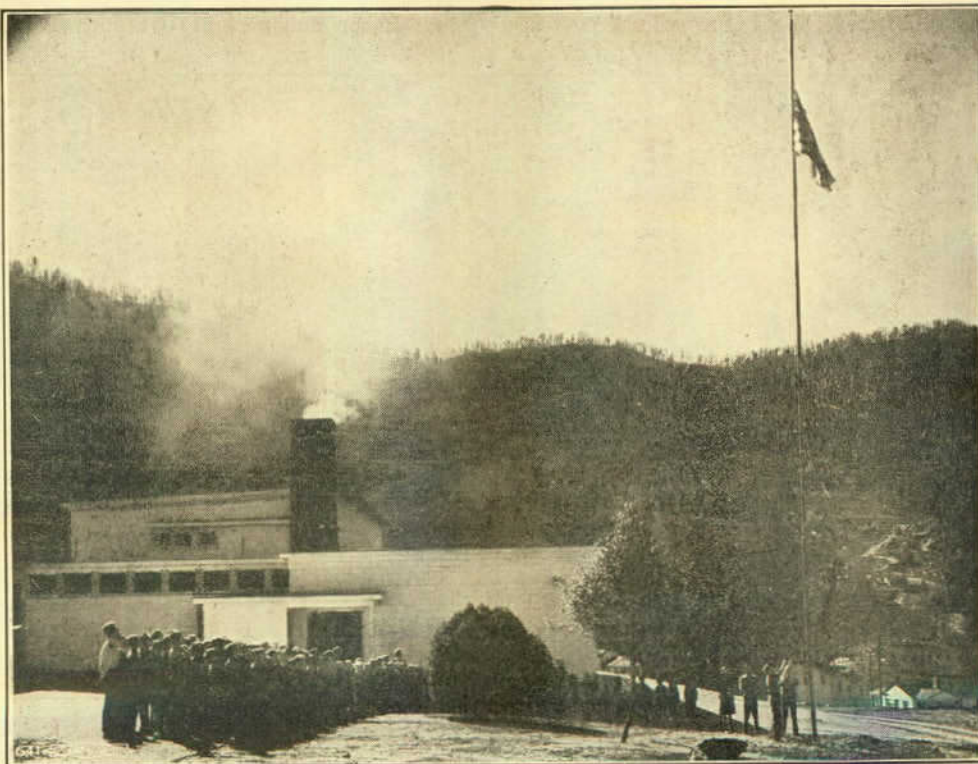
"Little has been said thus far about the impressive system of dams which makes possible the threefold objective of abundant electric current, improved navigation and flood control. A number of them are set in the vicinity of the magnificent Great Smoky Mountains. Preeminent among these is the Fontana Dam on the Little Tennessee River which, thanks to war pressure, was constructed in record time under the efficient and exuberant supervision of Fred C. Schlemmer.

"Here is an example of his showmanship. An all-day downpour had stopped for the moment and we were looking out at the cloud-swathed sunset and the smoke of the Great Smokies. We had just been driven to the top of this dam, whose 480 feet make it the fourth highest in the world. Suddenly from nowhere the music of a symphony orchestra drifted up to us from the public address system below and reverberated among the deep-green, wooded hills. Mr. Schlemmer is said to be beloved by the workers he directed the past two years. Everyone talks about him and his get-up-and-go; yet he is only one of the efficient, enthusiastic, youngish public servants whom TVA has enlisted under the inspiration of Mr. Lilienthal, who himself was appointed a director at the age of 33.

The Magnificent Fontana

"But to return to the magnificent Fontana Dam, and its two huge generators, which bears the inscription typical of all TVA dams, '1942—Built for the people of the United States of America—1945.' It is a storage dam far up toward certain sources of the Tennessee River and its principal function is that of flood control. They say that once within every 500 years a flood as much as 14 feet above all normal 'record' floods occurs; even that has been provided for. To give an idea of its effectiveness one

(Continued on page 289)



School in city adjacent to Fontana Dam.

Courtesy TVA.

A Woman Writes a Book on HOUSING

WOMEN probably do more buying of homes than men. They probably make the final decision as to what kind of structure their families are to live in. They should know house values and they should know how important housing is to the family. Significant it is, therefore, that Mrs. Dorothy Rosenman, who has had experience as chairman of the Housing Committee of The United Neighborhood House and has been chairman of the Investment Housing Committee of the Citizen's Housing Council of New York and organized the National Committee on Housing, Inc., has written a book called "A Million Homes a Year." Mrs. Rosenman tackles the problem of housing with practical foresight, social vision and energy. The book is important because it gets away from ideology and tries to reconcile diverging points of view. It is a peculiarly just book. It hews to the line and lets the chips fall where they may. The book can be bought from Harcourt, Brace and Company, publishers, for \$3.50. We think it is worth it.

"Man's house—that fixed abode which, by the warm alchemy of association, becomes his 'home'—stands today among the least prosperous of his creations. The physical shell that protects him against the elements, shelters his young, and serves as a spiritual and legal refuge against the outer world is plagued by a multitude of ailments. In an age when the political and social environment of man is undergoing rapid flux, his house has curiously remained comparatively static."

Mrs. Rosenman goes on to say that the homes of the working people do not come up to any ideal arrangement and are far from the dream edifices they appear in the movies.

Millions Suffer Handicaps

"Many of the 37,325,470 dwelling units with which the census credits us were, in fact, unbelievable hangovers from the primitive. Fourteen million of them—in plumbing-minded America—were without a flush toilet. Twelve million of them were without private bathtubs. Almost 11 million homes—nearly a third of all our private dwelling places—had no running water. And the welcoming light in the home window must often be an oil lamp—for nearly eight million American homes had no electricity!"

"While it is perfectly true that people led and can lead good and useful lives without either electricity or running water, it is also true that lack of these advantages is a grievous handicap in the struggle toward health and enjoyment."

"A great proportion of American houses are frankly tumble-down affairs. In 1940, 6,413,727 American homes needed major repairs. Roofs are sagging and leaky, foundations are rotting, walls so defective as to impair the soundness of the structure and to make it a risky place in which to live. Clapboards are cracked and shingles are curling. Paint has long since peeled away; doors, blinds, and steps hang listlessly out of plumb.

Mrs. Dorothy Rosenman, chairman of National Housing Conference, frankly faces tough problems of complex building situation

The ugly truth is that these American homes are falling apart, and the job of repairing them is so expensive that in the majority of cases it may be uneconomical to attempt it."

Reduce Down the Line

Mrs. Rosenman is interested in seeing that costs are reduced all the way down the line so that the ultimate consumer can secure a house at a price he can pay. She offers a chart that will be of interest to every prospective home owner—

Effect of Monthly Cost of Reductions in Various Items

Monthly costs of housing can be cut by reducing any one of the following major items: interest, amortization, taxes, maintenance, or cost of house and land. The relative effect on monthly cost of a 20 per cent reduction in each of these items separately, with all other items remaining unchanged, is shown below. Reductions in two or more of the items together will, of course, have a correspondingly greater effect.

Major Item and 20% Reduction in Each	Reduction in Monthly Cost		
	First 25 years %	Next 15 years %	Average for 15 years %
Interest (from 5% to 4%)	5.4	0	4.3
Amortization (from 25 years to 31 1/4 years)	4.5*	0	-6.5
Taxes (from 2 1/2% to 2%)	4.4	9.9	5.6
Maintenance (from \$100 to \$80 per annum)	3.5	7.9	4.4
** Capital Cost (from \$5,000 to \$4,000)	16.5	11.9	15.4

* Represents savings per month over 31 1/4 years, term of loan in this case.

** The term "capital cost," used in the chart, includes cost of materials at site, cost of site construction labor, contractor's overhead and profit, value of unimproved land (including profit on land), and cost of land improvements (including profit on improvements).

Eliminate the Shacks

Mrs. Rosenman wishes to get rid of the tumble-down affairs that we call home. Her main object in writing the book is to co-ordinate all of the many proposals that have been made by every group in America for solving the housing problem. The economic problem of getting houses is, of course, that houses cost more than the great majority of wage earners can pay. Mrs. Rosenman exonerates labor from this high-cost situation. She says: "Labor costs are not the key of low-cost housing; they are just a link in the chain." She goes on to say that labor's full cooperation is necessary to the full situation. "Labor's primary problem, along with that of industry and of government, is to find jobs for the 11 million men and women who are now in our armed forces and for the 51 million workers now at work in essential industries and in the routine jobs that keep daily life humming. Unless the combined ingenuity of labor, industry, and government can work out a means of



DOROTHY ROSENMAN

employing upwards of 55 million men and women, approximately 10 million more than were employed in March, 1940, labor will return to such defensive measures as jurisdictional disputes, the slow-down, and quibbling over labor-saving devices."

Whole Situation Bad

The situation in the housing field is not good in any city. Mrs. Rosenman takes St. Louis for an example:

"A definite relationship exists between a person's income and the house he can afford. Generally speaking, a family can afford to live in a house costing twice the annual family earnings. Thus a family with an annual income of \$2,500 should be able to buy or rent a \$5,000 house. A family with an annual income of \$1,750 should be able to afford a \$3,500 house. What were the income figures for St. Louis for 1939?"

"The Census Bureau reports that, of the 384,360 families in the St. Louis metropolitan area, 106,460 received less than \$500 in 1939 in wages and salaries. Of these 71,160 received no wages or salary. Obviously, without aid from outside income none of these 106,460 could afford to pay even \$2,800, the cost of the lowest-priced house built to meet Federal Housing Administration requirements in that area. Lack of data on amount of outside income makes it impossible to break down this figure to show the exact numbers of families unable to afford a \$2,800 home."

"Next, 60,180 families earned between \$500 and \$999 in the St. Louis metropolitan area in 1939. Unless they had outside income they also fell short of the \$1,400 income which could afford the minimum \$2,800 home."

"Next 66,180 families earned between \$1,000 and \$1,499 in St. Louis in 1939. They touched the threshold of the \$2,800 home."

"Next, 54,040 families earned between \$1,500 and \$1,999. Many of them cross the threshold of the \$4,000 home."

"Next, 56,240 families earned between

(Continued on page 289)

Behavior of Tubes in ELECTRONICS Field

By WALTHER RICHTER, Engineer, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company

Multistage Amplifiers

If the operating voltage is so small that even after multiplication with the value π it will not be sufficient to accomplish whatever we may have in mind, then it becomes necessary to amplify it through additional stages. We have seen that an alternating current will flow in the load circuit with the application of an alternating voltage to the grid circuit. Assume for a moment that the load is resistive. We will then have across this load an alternating voltage, which in turn can be applied to the grid of another tube. Since as a rule the d-c component is of no interest, the coupling from the load circuit of one tube to the grid circuit of the other can be accomplished either by means of a capacitor or by means of a transformer. Figs. 11 and 12 show the principles of capacitor coupling (in many books erroneously called resistance coupling) and transformer coupling. In both cases the alternating component of the voltage e_i is transferred to the grid of the other tube.

Multigrid Tubes

In a multi-stage amplifier only the last tube is expected to furnish any power, while the preceding ones are only required to increase the original small voltage enough to operate the last tube. By the introduction of one or more additional grids, besides the grid exercising the control, it is possible to construct tubes which are particularly suitable for obtaining a high amplification of voltage. It would lead us too far to discuss the details of this subject.

Application of A-C Amplifiers

For the industrial engineer, the amplification of an alternating voltage for the purpose of driving a load is not of as much importance as to the communication engineer. One such situation which might be of interest to him, however, would be the operation of a string oscillograph from a voltage either

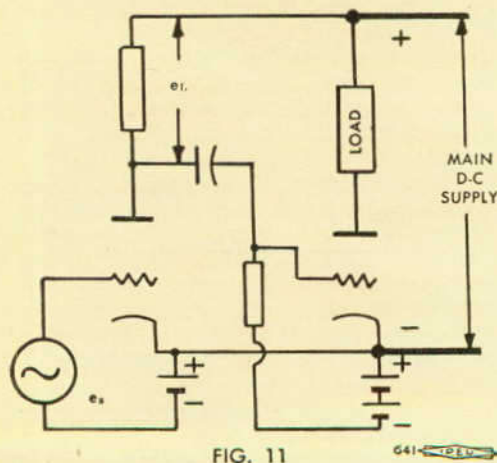


FIG. 11

In the third of his masterly series of industrial electronics, Mr. Richter shows what makes vacuum tubes tick

too small or one incapable of furnishing the relatively large current required by such an instrument. In this case, his problems can be solved by the use of an amplifier built according to the principles just described. Ideally, such an amplifier should furnish an output current which is as true a replica as possible of the input voltage applied to the amplifier. Similar considerations apply to cathode ray oscillographs

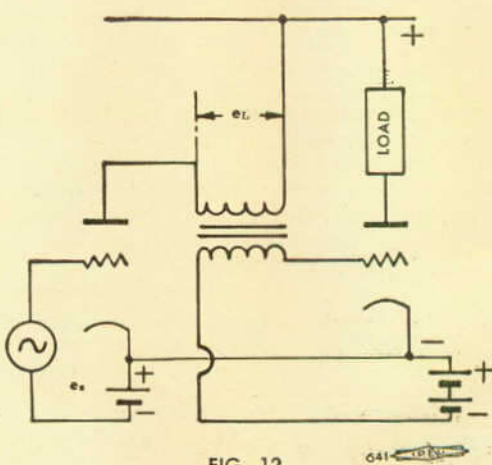


FIG. 12

which, however, require a relatively large voltage and almost zero current for their operation.

Relay Operation

In the overwhelming majority of cases, however, a more important purpose of the vacuum tube is to obtain relay operation or meter operation from an alternating voltage either too small or from one which for some reason is not able to furnish enough current for this purpose. If it is remembered that a low voltage alternating current meter of the dynamometer type has usually an extremely low resistance (a meter with a full scale reading of one volt may have a resistance of only a few ohms), it becomes apparent that these instruments would be totally unsuitable for measuring alternating voltages originating in high resistance net works. In this case, the vacuum tube is again a valuable tool, not only to amplify such low voltages until they can be measured with a regular alternating current meter or until they are capable of operating an alternating current relay, but also to convert the final output into a d-c voltage or current which can be measured with considerably less difficulty, or which will permit the use of direct current relays that are at the same time more

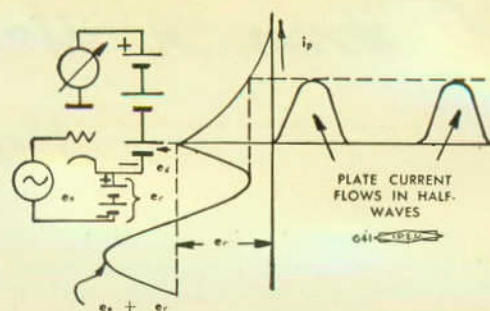


FIG. 13

sensitive and less expensive than alternating current relays. When a tube is used for this purpose, it is said to act as a detector.

Detector Action of a Tube

There are various methods by which a tube, upon application of an a-c signal to its grid, can be made to either furnish a direct current in its plate circuit or to change a direct current which was flowing there before the signal was applied. Fig. 13 shows the underlying principle of what is usually called plate rectification. It is seen that a steady d-c voltage e_c is applied to the grid of the tube. The value of this voltage is chosen so that there is practically no current flowing in the plate circuit. Now, when an a-c signal is applied to the grid, the actual grid voltage will become alternately less negative and more negative than the value e_c . Since the value e_c is already sufficient to reduce the plate current to practically zero, it is obvious that during the half cycle that the signal voltage is making the grid more negative, nothing will happen; but during the half cycle when the signal voltage is reducing the negative grid voltage, a half wave of current will flow in the plate circuit. The d-c component of this current will be indicated by a meter in the plate circuit or it can be made to operate a d-c relay. The grid is seen to be negative with respect to the cathode at all times, and consequently, the alternating voltage applied to the grid will not have to furnish any current. The meter in the plate circuit can be calibrated against the a-c voltage applied to the grid. This calibration may be carried out with a 60-cycle voltage and will hold true up to very high frequencies, provided only that the wave shape of the unknown voltage does not differ from the wave shape of the voltage used for calibration. Vacuum tubes may also be used for the measurement of peak voltages, and circuits have been designed which will give true rms readings of an a-c voltage; there are even combinations which will measure wattage by electronic methods. A detailed description of these circuits is beyond the scope of this discussion.

Application

The applications of the vacuum tube as a detector of alternating voltages are so manifold that it would be hopeless to discuss even a fair number of them. Recently the detection of metal parts, either in food particles or the location of pieces of metal in the human body, has received a great deal of attention. All the devices used for this purpose usually apply to the region to be investigated an alternating magnetic field produced by a suitable coil. If this alternating magnetic field encounters metal, eddy currents are produced within the metal which react mag-

(Continued on page 289)

Broadcast Advisory Committee Meets in Milwaukee

INTERNATIONAL President Brown called a meeting of the Broadcast Advisory Committee at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 25, 1945. The following is a condensed report of the subjects that were discussed as outlined in the agenda submitted to the committee. Previous to the meeting, the International Office received a letter from Brother William E. Symons resigning from the advisory committee. The following members of the committee were present:

Edmund Crowley, president, L. U. 1228, Boston, Massachusetts
Dan Garretson, president, L. U. 1222, Denver, Colorado
Arnold King, Jr., president, L. U. 1212, New York, New York
Eugene J. Krusel, president, L. U. 1220, Chicago, Illinois
Roy Tindall, representative, L. U. 40, Hollywood, California
Joseph Volk, president, L. U. 1217, St. Louis, Missouri

The meeting was convened at 10:00 a. m. by Chairman Roy Tindall. Minutes of the December 19, 1944 meeting of the BAC were read and approved.

BAC members gave reports regarding matters in their areas.

President Brown read several letters relative to the 1945 Convention and commented on different proposals. The BAC made no recommendations.

International President Brown then asked the Broadcasters Advisory Committee to consider the following agenda: (1) Uniformity of contracts—guide; (2) Hours of work—shorter work week; (3) Apprenticeship—starting pay; (4) Television—subclassification; (5) Organization of other station employees; (6) Educational program; (7) Exchange of traveler cards.

Contracts

Copies of a pattern agreement for the broadcast industry were introduced and discussed at some length. Pattern agreements for this industry have been used for some time, and they vary in regard to covering local conditions and local situations. Inasmuch as the pattern agreement is improved from time to time, it was the consensus of opinion that it should be considered by all local radio broadcast technician unions in future agreements, and that as improved provisions are negotiated on behalf of local unions, that these provisions be included in the proposed agreements.

Hours of Work

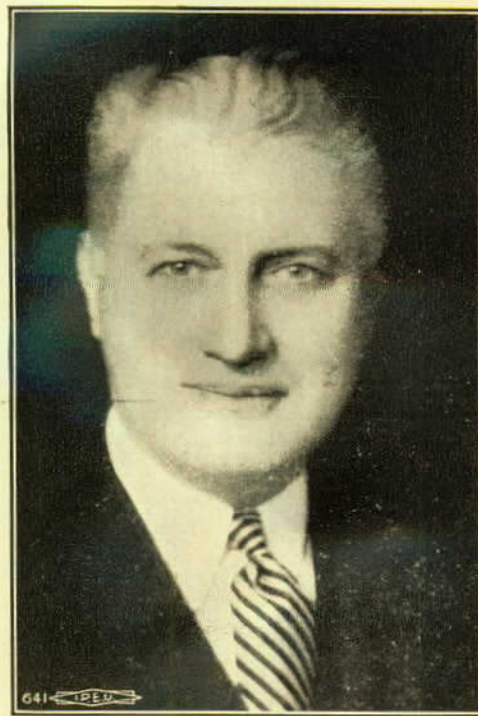
A motion was made that BAC go on record as recommending the establishment of a shorter work week as soon as possible, after the International Office has explored the limitations set forth under the War Labor Board procedures. This was unanimously recommended by the BAC, and they further recommended a thirty-two (32) hour work week to be worked within four (4) consecutive days of eight (8) hours each.

Crowded agenda touches many problems confronting radio broadcasting industry

Apprenticeship

A thorough discussion was had on this matter and it was brought out that the Veterans Administration had approached all labor organizations with respect to rehabilitation and employment of those returning from the armed forces, and that all local unions would have to consider the problem. The BAC went on record as recognizing the employment problem attendant to the conversion from war to peace and recommending that the broadcast engineers' branch of the IBEW participate fully in the apprentice training program to adequately

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International President Ed J. Brown

Fixture Industry Meet Develops Program

By JAMES A. MORRELL, L. U. No. 1.

A conference was called by International President Ed J. Brown in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on June 28, to discuss conditions and improvements in the fixture industry. Following is a list of the members attending this conference:

President Ed J. Brown, Harry Bell, vice president, eighth district; John J. Regan, vice president, second district; James A. Morrell, business manager, L. U. No. 1, St. Louis; John T. Meinert, president, L. U. No. 1, St. Louis; Thomas Murray, L. U. No. 134, Chicago; William Middleton, L. U. No. 98, Philadelphia; Albert Sharosy, L. U. No. 1050, Detroit; Jere P. Sullivan, L. U. No. 3, New York City; John J. Kapp, L. U. No. 3, New York City; Rex Fransway, L. U. No. 494, Milwaukee.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by Vice President Regan. After hours of discussion about improving the conditions in the fixture industry throughout the country, everyone agreed that there should be a standard label on all fixtures showing that they were manufactured and wired 100 per cent I. B. E. W.

It was agreed unanimously that the secretary send out to all local unions interested in the manufacture of fixtures, a questionnaire, asking them for the information desired, and also, that another conference be called in the near future.

We are hopeful that all representatives and members will read this item and digest same to the extent that it will create enough enthusiasm in your local union so that you will send a representative of your local union to the next conference. We are all involved

in this movement as union members, and should cooperate with each other in improving our conditions.

This conference was called for the purpose of benefiting all local unions and not just those who are interested in the manufacturing of fixtures. Without the support of all organizations we will fail in our efforts. There are a number of localities that do not have fixture manufacturers, and in that case, these locals are involved when they install a fixture that has not been properly labeled. Upon investigation we find that a number of local unions receive any fixture, whether it be "union" or "non-union," and are satisfied if they wire or rewire same. If this practice is continued, then we are not protecting a large portion of our membership who earn their living in the manufacture of electrical fixtures.

Whenever a fixture is rewired for any reason whatsoever, in most cases the cost of rewiring generally reverts back to the owner and never reflects on the manufacturer.

One of the things that was definitely decided on by those in attendance in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was that there should be a standard label used by all local unions signifying that a fixture was wired and fabricated 100 per cent I. B. E. W., and the type of label that was recommended was a decalcomania label including the local union's number and the serial number, and if this eventually becomes a fact, then we know that one of our greatest problems will be solved.

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JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Vol. XLIV WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1945 No. 8

The Returned Veteran Dan W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, has filed a minority report with the Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the Committee on Reemployment Policy. Mr. Tracy's minority report takes sharp issue with the interpretations made by selective service of the so-called GI "Bill of Rights." Major General Hershey, head of selective service, is trying to erect a program which the unions say is unnecessary and lavish. The unions stamp it as a granting of super-seniority rights to veterans. The unions take the position that they do not want the veterans to be penalized at all. The returned soldier will return to his old job with accumulated seniority rights, that is, with his seniority schedule as it was when he left, plus the years in the Army. The unions would fit the man back into his job with the least amount of friction to the standing structure of relationships in the plant. The selective service would disturb these relationships by bumping off any civilian worker who has more seniority rights to his credit than the returned soldier.

The situation has brought up a great deal of discussion and controversy, and will finally be settled in the courts. The mere interpretation of Major General Hershey, of course, does not make a law. Assistant Secretary Tracy gives full support to the unions' point of view. Mr. Tracy says: "The statute should be construed to entitle a veteran to restoration of his job rights in accordance with the seniority system or other system of relative status existing in the plant, with accumulation of seniority for the time spent in the armed services."

Of course, there is the danger of making too much of this technical issue. If all hands would join the movement to get full employment, then all such problems would be solved without friction or disturbance.

Rebuilding a World The shattered world will not be rebuilt in a day. But there are signs that wise men are laying the foundations of new institutions which will be more constructive than some of the old ones which seem to be gone forever. Senator Fulbright has introduced into Congress a resolution setting up an International Office of Education. This is built upon the lines of

the International Labor Organization and will permit the holding of conferences on cultural subjects and also permit the presentation of the cultural life of one country to the others. To many people this will appear to be a tenuous and illusive subject of operation. On the other hand, these cultural relationships are probably as important as the relationships developed by commerce inasmuch as they contain the bonds which can unite people. The resolution also provides for the interchange of students across borders so that nations will understand each other better.

The Army and Civilians It is universally admitted that the United States military forces have done a great job in the prosecution of the war. Where they have failed, it appears, is in having good public relations with the civilian population. This is illustrated by the fact that they are now reluctant to aid the railroads when they have given the railroads a double task of carrying wounded men home and able-bodied men across the country to the Pacific Coast where they are to embark to the Japanese seat of war. The Army has been able to step up its deployment schedules so that more than double the expected load came to the United States and the railroads were not primed to take care of this load. As a result, the problem of the railroads is almost unsolvable. The railroads at once asked for the discharge of the railroad men in the services to help solve this transportation problem and the Army was reluctant to discharge these men. Then the United States fuel administrator asked the Army to discharge miners in service so that coal could be mined. Here again the Army failed in showing the right attitude toward the civilian population. The Army needs a new public relations man. The Army needs to understand that the civilian population is loyal to the war effort and has made a great contribution to the war effort. Nothing is to be gained by needlessly affronting good citizens. If the Army thinks this increases morale, it is badly mistaken.

Machines and War Workers The Labor Institute of America, a research agency, has published an article about the performance of the Committee on Economic Development by Paul G. Hoffman, chairman. In no uncertain terms, Mr. Hoffman states emphatically "we cannot and must not go back to prewar levels of production, of employment—nor to prewar levels of wages." Mr. Hoffman goes on to show that we must have seven to 10 million more jobs than we had in 1940. These new jobs, lifting the total figure to 56 million, are exclusive of the men who will be in the armed services. The Committee on Economic Development has tried manfully to prepare big business for this great adventure in free enterprise. Mr. Hoffman knows the economy of the present well. He points out that you cannot give jobs without keeping a high

standard of living because pay in the workers' envelope is needed to buy the goods produced. Mr. Hoffman, who is president of the Studebaker Corporation, gives some interesting history. He points out that in 1870 Studebaker employees were making 17 cents per hour or an annual wage of slightly under \$500.00. The annual output per worker was approximately \$1,800.00. Thirty-eight years later, in 1908, the annual wage of the Studebaker employee was \$624 and the annual output \$2,400.00. By 1937 something important took place in production. Forty million dollars was spent on new machinery, hours decreased from 3,000 to 2,000 per year and the annual wage became \$1,800.00. The output increased to \$4,800.00.

These simple figures describe what has taken place in American industry. By the use of machinery and mass production, hours have been shortened and wages increased. Mr. Hoffman now sees this trend extended into the postwar state, competently to create an era of full employment.

McCurry A beloved figure in the American Federation of Labor has passed on. John J. McCurry, legislative representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died on July 22, 1945. His genial disposition and his ardor for his work endeared him to all who knew him, and he was widely known in the labor movement and in the Government. He had held responsible positions in the Government, and he had held responsible positions with the union. These positions brought him into contact with Congressmen, departmental heads and labor leaders. He was a sturdy fighter for labor, but he never lost his sense of humor, and played the game always gallantly. Not exactly robust of constitution, he gave himself ardently to his work and suffered in health accordingly. The cause of his death was heart failure. The toll among labor leaders from this cause has been unusually great during the war. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has yielded up more than its share of trained men to this occupational disease. Johnny McCurry will long be remembered with kindness by those who knew him best.

Unemployment An Electrical Worker on the Pacific Coast points out some flaws in the operations of the War Manpower Commission in handling manpower. This correspondent says:

"Naval officials and War Manpower Commission members have continuously stressed the shortage of marine journeymen here in the bay area of the Golden Gate. They have proclaimed the fact that they would recruit workers in Detroit and other Midwest communities for work in ship repair work here. Now the injustice of this is that some 1,000 to 1,500 journeymen and helpers have been on the

beach for from 10 days to two weeks. No effort has been made thus far to issue new ship repair contracts to the various contractors handling same. Looking out over the bay one can see approximately 350 ships needing overhaul. This condition also applies to other crafts as well."

Newspaper Strike The entire United States had an opportunity to find out how much daily newspapers play in the normal life of the nation. After the first couple of days of going without the principal newspapers in New York City, the population seemed to get along very well. To be sure, the radio supplied news highlights. The shallow reporting of news and the un-intellectuality of newspapers kept them from being missed as real instruments of education. There is a further ironical fact in the situation, that what the readers missed most was the "funnies." Personally, we think the "funnies" are deadly and have no great value for any citizen. They are not funny, and they often carry propaganda against labor, but the Mayor of the City of New York thought well enough of them to read one set of them over the radio.

Fire Causes Percy Bugbee, general manager of the National Fire Protection Association, is fighting mad about the continued rising rate of fire hazards in this country. He declares that fire waste in the United States is the highest in the world. In Germany, the fire cost is 50 cents per capita; in Great Britain, \$1.00 and in the United States \$4.00 per capita. He goes on to point out, at the present rate the fire loss in the United States in 1945 will exceed \$450,000,000 plus a human toll of some 10,000 lives. Such facts take on added significance due to shortages of materials and manpower.

Mr. Bugbee believes that National Fire Prevention Week which will be proclaimed by the President October 7-13, will have more significance this year than in years past. The week will be utilized to strengthen fire defenses throughout the country. The majority of fires are caused by carelessness and only the wakening of public consciousness to this fact will defeat the fire foe.

Mr. Bugbee writes to the Editor of the Electrical Workers Journal, "the working man has a large stake in the war against fire waste. A destructive fire may cost him his job, his home, or even his life. The increasing fire loss is eloquent testimony to the need for greater awareness to the fire waste problem."

British Union Schools A report comes from England that British trade union leaders are attending classes at Oxford and Cambridge and other leading universities on about the same basis that trade union leaders in this country attend classes at Harvard and other universities. The two countries are running parallel in educational activities. This is natural because labor, with increased power, is looking for increased responsibilities, and labor leaders are preparing themselves to meet these increased responsibilities.



WOMAN'S WORK

CALLING ALL MOTHERS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

LET'S devote the Woman's page this month to talking about our children. In the stress and strain of these war years when so many mothers are working women and so many fathers are away from their families serving in the armed forces, when life is rushing by at such a terrific pace and every day is a hectic one, I sometimes worry about our children and wonder what effect the war years are going to have upon their lives. And I thought that no matter how complex our lives, how tired or strained we are after four years of war, our first consideration must be for our children. After all, the peace we're fighting for and the new and braver world we're looking forward to—it's for them chiefly, isn't it? They are our most precious possessions, our biggest investment, and it's up to us to protect that investment and watch it pay dividends when our boys and girls grow up to be good, healthy, intelligent citizens, capable of managing the new world we're attempting to create for them.

All of which brings me to the point of making some suggestions with regard to our children and our wartime home life.

Only a Child Once

War or no war, our children have only one childhood—there are no return trips there, and so we want our little ones to have the best childhood possible so that whatever hardships life brings later, they will have a wonderful memory of a happy childhood to cherish always.

And in addition to seeing that our children have a joyous childhood, we have the solemn responsibility of training and guiding these lives entrusted to us and turning out good, solid citizens. The other day I saw a phrase in a book written for parents and it said, "You hold in your hands the power to turn out a magnificent masterpiece or a failure." That training will not wait for the war to end, it must go on constantly. Victor Hugo once said, "Children are like flowers—there are no bad plants or bad children—only faulty trainers."

That is oh so true, so let's start this very day to give our children the training necessary for their future happiness as adults and the happiness necessary to make their childhood memorable.

Now it would be impossible in one short article to give many pointers for carrying out these objectives, but I shall mention a few and hope from time to time we can elaborate and add to them.

Quality Not Quantity

Well first, let's consider the time we spend with our children. If you're working, naturally your time will be limited, but do not let that disturb you, for it is the quality of the hours you spend with your children and not the quantity that really counts. Plan to spend as much time with them as you can and make that time as happy and constructive as possible. The dinner hour is a wonderful place to begin. That's the time when the whole family should be together. (Try your best to manage this.) This can and should be the most pleasant time of day for everyone. At the dinner table put aside all the cares of the day and get your husband to do the same. If you are tired to death and must gripe about the plumber or the butcher or the broken washing machine, forget it till dinner is over. If there is any scolding to be done, for heaven's sake, let it go until later. Include the children in your conversation and encourage them to talk about their experiences of the day. They'll be only too eager to tell the bits of neighborhood news or school chatter, so do be really interested and really listen. Let them know they are really a part of the family, for a true sense

of belonging is one of the most precious gifts a child can have. Don't forget to have your meals appetizing, and your table attractive. Special decorations or dishes for holidays and special events will be hailed with pleasure by your small fry and so well remembered in years to come.

Take Joy

The next pointer is about never being too busy for your children. Just because life moves so swiftly, don't miss some of the greatest joys life can hold. When they want to tell you things or show you things—please stop, look and listen for a minute. It will pay real dividends in their happiness now and in your own happiness when you are older, for it seems that parents who were never too busy to pay attention to their children are the ones whose grownup sons and daughters are never too busy to spend time with their parents and find pleasure in their company as the years go on.

Next, be a nice person to come home to. Let them know that no matter what goes wrong in the outside world, once they're home, they'll find a cheerful, smiling mother and a warm welcome waiting.

Take time out to play with your children, to take outings with them. If your housekeeping must suffer a little as a result—well let it. I dare say that 10 years from now, your Bobby or your Jean won't remember that the dining room table never had a speck

of dust on it, but you can just bet your boots (even your rationed ones) that they'll remember the day the whole family went on a fishing trip and mom caught a great big crab, or they'll remember the ping pong tournaments you used to have, or Sunday nights when you all sat around the piano and sang roundelays together.

Good housekeeping is important, of course, but it must be subordinate to the happiness of the people in the house and should contribute to their comfort and enjoyment. In too many homes the housekeeping is perfect but the housekeeping mother is cross and tired from keeping it so and the children are afraid to move about for fear of disturbing something.



Courtesy F. S. A.

Your children and mine—masterpieces or failures?

(Continued on page 238)

CORRESPONDENCE



**L. U. NO. 3,
NEW YORK CITY,
N. Y.**

Editor: The U. S. Senate has passed the United Nations Charter and the

English voters have put their Labor Party, which corresponds greatly to our New Deal, into power by an overwhelming majority. Both these events are history making and already the ultra-conservatives and reactionaries in both nations are wielding their sledge hammers to wreck and nullify.

The foes of the charter, defeated in their efforts to tack on crippling reservations, are hoping to weaken it when it comes to passing legislation for funds and delegating authority over the armed forces should use of the latter become necessary to preserve peace.

Regarding the English elections, a New York newspaper reports Senators Aiken of Vermont and Morse of Oregon, both progressive Republicans, "Hailed the election results as ushering in an age of new promise for underprivileged millions," and Representative Rankin of Mississippi declaring that the election results indicated a "Communist trend that should be a warning to the American people." Senator Hill of Alabama says, "The results are ominous because they show how necessary it is for us to be ready and prepared when the conversion period comes to keep employment up and to provide jobs."

William Green, president of the A.F.L. saw it "As a popular rejection of the stand-pat domestic policies of the Conservative Party." Summed up briefly, the Labor Party victory should give our own stand-patters and obstructionists a hot-foot to wake them to the fact that they, too, will be tossed out unless they get busy on their return from their hard earned (?) vacations sometime in October, and do some legislating to provide for the reconversion period, particularly with regard to unemployment insurance as suggested by President Harry Truman and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security legislation which provides not only for the reconversion period but for the more distant future.

We do not believe that a third party is necessary as there are plenty of progressive men in both parties who, if given proper support, will see to it that the nation goes forward and not backward. We know how politics works and that our strength is in our votes. To make our votes count we must not permit ourselves to be swayed by purely local issues in a national election or swallow whole the newspaper and other propaganda of the National Manufacturers Association that is deliberately aimed to "divide and conquer."

American labor is divided into several camps and has its differences of opinion, but so do the members of the United Nations. They joined successfully against the common enemy and so can labor, if it will.

We must oppose the so-called "Industrial Peace" bill which we mentioned in our last letter to the JOURNAL. Space again does not permit our analyzing this bill completely, but as an example we give just one of its provisions.

"Give individual employees more authority to settle their own disputes with management on an individual basis."

Notice the emphasis on "INDIVIDUAL?" That one clause alone would put an end to collective bargaining. Would you want that? If you don't, then make it a point to contact your Congressman while he is home on his vacation and tell him what you do want.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 7,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

Editor: At our July meeting the following officers

were installed to serve for the next four years: President Arthur M. Illig, Vice President Dave Moore, Recording Secretary Paul E. Canty, Treasurer Ray Penniman, Business Manager Charles E. Caffery. Brother Caffery is now a captain in the U. S. Army somewhere in Europe. The job is his on his return to civilian life. At present Louis Laliberte is taking care of our business.

The elected executive board members are: Bernard Popp, Matt Sullivan, Mell Hill. The new examining board is something special! W. J. Wylie, Ray Collins, Ed Sullivan.

This capable group is going to get a good workout in the difficult times ahead. The war years point a lesson that should be plain to all. Practically all production is for use! So we have full employment, including women, the aged, crippled, blind and everyone else who can be induced to go to work. The pay and conditions are good as they very well must be, when there is no pool of unemployed. With the war's end, production for profit will be back with us. A minimum of five million unemployed is considered normal (and desirable) by business. Women will return to the homes. The aged, crippled and blind will be returned to their relatives or charity. Things will be normal!

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ WINNING OVER THERE



Electrician's Mate Alex. F. Humphrey of L. U. No. 5, Pittsburgh, leans nonchalantly against some captured Japanese equipment, taken by his outfit somewhere in the South Pacific.

**L. U. NO. 26,
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Editor: The last meeting in June was set aside for

the election of local officers. The final results of the election were: Brother J. I. Creager, president; Brothers W. J. Creamer, Wilbur Smith, executive board. The aforementioned were newly elected. Those reelected were Brothers S. Marlowe, as vice president; C. Lowry, as financial secretary; D. S. Roadhouse, as recording secretary; Clem Preller, as business manager; J. B. Roche, as treasurer; E. Porter, E. McChesney and W. Mulligan, executive board; E. Cornwall and H. Redmond, examining board. Judge of the election was C. Talley, assisted by six tellers, Bud Holt, J. Poetzman, E. Statter, J. Crowley, W. Poch and H. Haislip. In charge of refreshments was B. Rosser.

Our cable splicing school graduated five members who received their D.H.L. degrees (Doctor of Hot Lead). Graduates were: Vince Grady, C. F. Beall, Bill Nesline, E. M. Noack and valedictorian was Willie Cherry. Nice going, boys, and here's hoping all of your splices will be little ones. The school will be needing new members for the fall session to replace those graduating. Now is a good time to get your name on the list. The electronics school closed its classes for the summer months and will reopen again in September. The boys have enjoyed these sessions. It has been a sort of "Get to know the other fellow better" affair. A vote of thanks to Professor Fleming for keeping things interesting. Most of the boys are looking forward to having their own classroom and laboratory in which to do some experimenting.

We are glad to welcome back Brothers D. R. Hilley, Robert Kluckhuhn, F. Rogers, who have been released from the Service. We also had a visit from Brothers Joe McMahon and P. A. Scruggs who were home on furlough. Glad you stopped by boys to say "hello."

It was wonderful news to hear that Dick Loveless is now back in the States after a long internment in a prison camp. As yet we have not received the news as to where he has been stationed, but hope to learn soon. Brother Dutch Preller is also back in the States. We are looking forward to a visit from these boys.

Brother Jack Corridon reports the farm situation is well in hand, but Brother Hogan said: "Corridon better keep out of his pig pen"—What, no meat, Corridon?

Brother J. M. McQueen informed me that it was his intention to retire after January of the coming year. Good luck, Mack, but take it easy.

T. HARVEY HAISLIP, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 28,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

Editor: With sincere regret, I announce the death of

Private Ray Beck, Jr., 21, from wounds received in the Belgian Bulge last January.

At our last meeting, John Parks, Jr., who has been serving in the Pacific, and Brother Teal, home from Germany, were present. When on leave, our members always seem to find time to attend the meetings and we should be grateful and honor their presence and interest in our local doings. The experiences they speak of and which some of our members are still encountering from all indications, must be mighty hard to endure. To all men serving in the armed forces, we owe a debt we can never fully repay. In trying to show our gratitude we should put forth every effort to procure their safe and speedy return home.

The business agent's report concerning future

earning opportunities was very encouraging with the promise of work for all for some time to come. He also seemed happy to announce that preparations are in the making for an outing when the boys popped the question. We are glad to hear that facilities are available. In order to prevent interference with the job, the picnic is being held the second Sunday in August.

The fish are biting and crabs are plentiful (I know from experience) and chickens seem to be more plentiful, so I hope this will take care of the food situation. Of course, we will have to rely on the refreshment committee for the suds. With the entertainment committee on hand, there should be a good time in store for all.

Jake Schoenfeld reminded me the other night that he is a "papa" for the second time, so we say—"Congratulations, Daddy Jake!"

With sincere hope for world peace in the very near future, I say, goodbye, because I'm out of news and it doesn't take long for another month to slip by.

KENNETH DAVIS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 58,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Editor: Some of my friends with whom I have chat-

ted recently have expressed the opinion that Japan will fold up this September. Surely enough, the little yellow man has learned plenty about the United States in the last few months which has no relation at all to geography. And it is my guess, too, that Labor Day, 1945, will be the "on or about" date set in the history books of your grandchildren of the end of a most remarkable program of wholesale destruction.

Today we are taking a jaw-clenching satisfaction in feeling that we have played a preponderant part in this destruction. We call it victory. But the sudden annihilation of two great industrial economies, involving 150 million enemy people, has never happened before, and the consequences of it are beyond the power of almost any human being to predict.

We won't crowd our luck by saying so out loud, but A.F.L. labor has had things fairly quiet during the last five years. Apart from the red tape of governmental directives, there hasn't been much discontent. We can expect a few apprehensions. Conditions will be aggravated by enormous transitions to peacetime economy of both men and material. Rational thinking and deliberate action will be more and more in order as the problems multiply.

What I am thinking about most is the impact of the boomerang which will some day strike us—the cumulative effect of erasing Germany and Japan from the picture of productive industry. We would be naive indeed if we think that our way of life is not in for some far-reaching changes.

Amid the uncertainties of the future, we can cling to one thing. American labor is becoming great in strength. In this strength we are apt to feel smug. But we will not be smug if we constantly remind ourselves that the same bulldozer we helped to build to destroy our enemies could conceivably be used to destroy us. Eighty thousand summary arrests of common citizens in Germany during July and their subsequent release without charges was not exactly for them—or for us—a lesson in democracy.

In his broadcast last Sunday (July 22), Mr. William L. Shirer gave a most comprehensive review of labor's current problems, and labor's part in these two wars. He spoke most disapprovingly of the protracted campaign in the daily press, to magnify beyond all reason, the detrimental effects of strikes upon the country's war effort. "Nothing," said Mr. Shirer, "is ever said about the 50 odd million workers who have toiled and sweated and been inconvenienced by long hours and transplantations of homes and families. Their record is 'magnificent.'" Mr. Shirer then made the startling revelation that, according to the Department of Labor, the workers of this country had, by working July 4, discharged all the time lost by strikes since the war began.

And so, this Labor Day, we will not be too excited or alarmed by Messrs. Ball, Burton and

READ

Comments on current affairs by L. U. No. 3.

L. U. No. 26 graduates a cable-splicing class.

L. U. No. 106 joins the ranks of correspondents with news on their school.

L. U. No. 120 reports a fine school.

The wise and foolish brethren by L. U. No. 309.

Thoughts on maintenance workers by L. U. No. 353.

L. U. No. 611 has great plans for its electronics school.

L. U. No. 887 plans to carry on electronics education.

Controversy settled and agreement signed—L. U. No. 1388.

These and other letters maintain the high standards manifested by our correspondents.

Hatch. Their bill to emasculate the Wagner Act, to criminate strikers, to outlaw the closed shop, will not stand much show against that record. The court of public opinion will, I think, decide that organized labor, with all its imperfections, is now too mighty an asset in the total welfare for us to revert to the law of the injunction. The same skilled union which was necessary to destroy will now be just as essential to construct.

We should congratulate the Detroit Building Trades Council and our own Business Manager



MEMBER RECEIVES MERIT CERTIFICATE

The International Office receives proof every day that I. B. E. W. members are not only good electricians, but that their training has made them good in many fields of endeavor in which they have been drawn as a consequence of war.

We received an item from the Army public relations office recently that one of our members, Corporal Joseph E. Eyler, of L. U. No. 80, has been awarded the Certificate of Merit for his excellent record as a driver. From July 22 to October 1, 1944, Brother Eyler averaged 147 miles a day, driving in the European Theater of Operations amidst the dangers of battle and bombings and all sorts of weather. He was on the roads 10 to 12 hours a day, driving over northern France and Belgium. There were many days when it was necessary for Cpl. Eyler to travel 250 or 300 miles a day, in addition to keeping his vehicle constantly greased, the tires and oil changed and in excellent condition generally. All this required many hours of extra duty after his driving schedule had been completed.

At present Cpl. Eyler is a mechanic in the motor pool of the 3112 Signal Service Battalion. His last road trip covered 1,092 miles. During the December German offensive, Cpl. Eyler volunteered to drive again and moved valuable supplies and equipment far behind the Allied lines.

Previous to receiving the Certificate of Merit, Brother Eyler received the Driver-W Bar.

Brother Eyler's home is in Chester, Virginia. He has three brothers also serving in the Army.

Frank Riley for the bold step taken to force the bewildering snarl of overtime pay; not so much for the extra compensation itself, but for the obsolete bureaucratic misgovernment which it attacked. That the contractors should join the fight with a declaration of 40 hours only per week was both natural and expected. We are all for reconversion; but hardly at the price of that one-sided sacrifice of autonomy which we made in the interest of total war.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 66,
HOUSTON, TEXAS**

Editor: Local No. B-66 held its election of officers on

Thursday, June 21, with the following officers being elected: A. J. Bannon, business manager-general chairman; A. D. Leacock, president; M. G. Payne, vice president; John Tittle, recording secretary; W. R. Kirkhart, financial secretary; J. M. Loveless, treasurer; and an executive board of seven, composed of C. G. Milligan, L. E. Strickland, H. M. Olive, L. A. Galloway, Jr., B. B. Ryan, J. P. Pfeffer and W. O. Wallace. The examining board is as follows: R. J. Frazer, F. H. Ward, R. W. Schroeder, D. H. Stripling and J. P. Short.

Business Manager A. J. Bannon was given a vote of confidence and reelected by a large majority. Under Brother Bannon's guidance as business manager, Local Union No. B-66 has grown from a small local of about a hundred members, composed only of linemen working for the power company in the city of Houston, to one of the I. B. E. W.'s largest and most outstanding locals. We now have about 2,000 members, and contracts with not only the power company but also five railroads, pipe lines, telephone companies, the city of Houston and electrical contractors. Our growth from a small union into a big strong one has been the result of far-sighted leadership, and the fact that our membership has always given its full support to our officers in their plans to make Local No. B-66 not only the best but one of the largest.

Steve Collins, assistant business manager, John Tittle, and R. L. Evans attended the convention of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers at Fort Worth on May 21 and 22. Of the several important issues discussed at the convention, one of the most vital importance to us was brought up by Brother Collins, on how to secure the work for our union members on the thousands of miles of REA lines to be built in Texas.

It seems our Congressmen and Senators, who have been told time and again by labor that the cost of living was growing out of proportion to wages, have now discovered that this is so, and that they cannot get by on their salary of \$10,000 a year. Even though the majority have their wives and relatives on Government payrolls as their secretaries and are granted special privileges, they still cannot make ends meet, and propose to double their salaries. The Little Steel Formula they fastened around the neck of the working man, who has been really having a tough time trying to make ends meet on a fourth of what they receive, is evidently not made for them. One excuse they give is that they must keep up a front. The working man is trying to keep up a front, too—the front of his trousers—as he keeps taking up his belt as prices soar higher and higher, and overtime work is cut out, lowering his take-home wages. If some of our Senators and representatives were as solicitous about wages and living conditions of their constituents as they are their own, the working man could settle back with a sigh of relief. Also some of our Tory Congressmen, who have condemned labor for absenteeism, should look at their own record. Last week the record revealed that 167 members of the House and 30 members of the Senate were absent from Washington, absent at a time when important legislation is being enacted to carry us through the war. This is over 30 per cent of the membership, yet records show that absenteeism in war plants is limited to a very small percentage.

We have had several accidents to members working at the power company. Brother Marion R. McCollon was electrocuted while working on

a secondary after a small storm. Brother John Short fell and injured his leg, and Brother A. W. Schultz broke his leg in a fall. Both Brother Schultz and Brother Short are doing nicely.

On Memorial Day, we held our memorial services at our cemetery lot in beautiful Forest Park Cemetery. Rev. Ernest Deutsch conducted the services and made a fine talk. L. U. No. B-66 has adopted Rev. Deutsch, and he is just as proud of our fine organization as any member. Brother C. A. Koch and Brother "Pop" Randall and their Memorial Day Committee did a fine job and were given a vote of thanks by the members.

Wilson Oldham and Kermit Johnson were home on furloughs after being liberated from prisoner of war camps in Germany. The members enjoyed hearing them relate their experiences, and after hearing them, were more determined than ever to buy more bonds so we can win this war. E.M. 1/c Pete Braly and E.M. 1/c Roy Davis of the Seabees were home from Saipan for short furloughs. Also Sgt. Hubert O'Neal of the Army Engineers and Lt. (j.g.) J. J. Carter were home for a visit.

L. A. GALLOWAY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: It is becoming increasingly apparent that many bills are being cooked up at the national capital, aided and abetted no doubt by the various manufacturers' associations. Among the bills is the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill—a labor relations bill designed to mutilate and destroy the protection given labor under the Wagner Act.

The one that burns me up most was dished out by Representative John Rankin of Mississippi's bill H. R. 3384, in which he said "Will stop every damn strike in the country" and I understand one of our Brothers in the A. F. of L. who is a World War II veteran came down to protest the action and was not only told off but was unceremoniously given the gate by one of the House guards. Shadows of Hoover! Are we turning back the time? This bill if passed would (1) even in plants where a union had a closed shop contract, the World War II veteran could be hired without joining a union, which is contrary to union-management contracts and which has Government recognition. (2) Where there is a strike, even in a plant with a closed shop contract, veterans could be hired without joining a union or paying dues, thus making strikebreakers of the veterans.

I should like to draw attention to the fact that Congressman Rankin is trying to correct an evil without getting to the root of it. Strikes, whether in wartime or peacetime, are an evil condition which reflects poor relationship of union-management. Unions do not strike for just anything. If unions strike it is because of wages or a condition in which they are in complete disagreement with management and which means a great deal to the members' livelihood and their families' well-being.

I hope to live to see the day when strikes will become unnecessary. Much has been done to alleviate them. Government has set up machinery to deal with the problem although that breaks down at times due to lack of frankness and team play.

I believe management is beginning to realize that profits will be more even and turnover more regular under collective bargaining contracts. Union labor is of more benefit to management and more dependable than nonunion employees who make life generally miserable in their effort to obtain the most advantageous jobs.

I am not belittling self improvement. All must learn all there is to know about their jobs, and keep abreast of all improvements. But once this is done they are entitled to full compensation.

There are still some diehards among management who believe labor is worth only what they have to pay in all decency, and that labor has no rights except what they are willing to give them.

I believe them to be in the minority, but big business is ever on the alert, watching for weak union activity in each department, and waiting to create as much confusion and discord among the groups as is possible.

I lack some of the local news this month, but

I talked with some of the linemen who were working up at Boonville on a job. There are several men from different locals working up there in the foothills of the Adirondacks. Jim O'Connell tells me they catch fish up there that lo-o-ng. Heck, my vacation would be over!

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor: As this local has not had a letter in our wonderful JOURNAL in five years, the members have elected me press secretary and they wanted to let the world know that we are still on our toes and going strong.

Our meetings are well attended considering that most of the boys are working overtime Saturdays and Sundays. At the June meeting of Local B-106 the election of officers was held and they were installed at the July meeting by our ever-present member and advisor at all our meetings, although he is now a pension member, Brother W. R. (Billy) McLean. The new officers are: President Murray F. Horn, reelected; Vice President Charles Fisk, reelected; Recording Secretary Evar Brugge, reelected; Financial Secretary Allen Webeck, reelected; Treasurer Marvin Ahlstrom, reelected.

Executive board members: Brothers Horn, Fisk, Brugge, Webeck, Ahlstrom, Ray Anderson and R. L. Bonsteel. Trustee, Brother Walter Crosby.

Brother Paul M. Hanson has returned from over three years service in the South Pacific. Brother Paul Morse has recently returned from service in the Navy Seabees. Both Brothers are now back on the job again. There are still about 10 more boys in the service.

The local, with the able assistance of Brother Poulson, international organizer from Erie, Pa., succeeded in organizing the armature winders at the Westburgh Electric Company and they now have a closed shop, 100 per cent union, with a signed agreement.

The local was very fortunate last fall in being able to send all of the members to the evening classes at the high school twice a week to an electronics course furnished by the Federal Government and taught by a very capable instructor, Mr. Panzerella. He was very ably assisted by Brother R. L. Bonsteel. We finished the term this spring with 22 members, three with perfect attendance. We are all looking forward to this fall when we will be able to resume our course.

As I probably have taken my share of the space allowed each local, will close for this issue hoping that this will be read and of some value to the Brothers and friends away from their home town.

MURRAY F. HORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 120, LONDON, ONT.

Editor: A whole month has slipped away since the first class in electronics from Local B-120 wrote the final quiz. It surely makes us proud of the I. B.

E. W. and we congratulate the I. O., Westinghouse and all the others responsible for producing such a splendid course.

With all of that "120" was very fortunate. We had 20 weeks to do the course in, at Western University, using their labs. and equipment. We also had an instructor that was "tops." Mr. T. C. Tanner, science teacher at Central Collegiate, had just completed instructing Army and Air Force personnel in electronics. He could explain things so that even we dumber ones got the drift. In fact, the course was so simple that anyone able to make change for \$5 could understand it, couldn't they, Bill?

Our "good luck" doesn't end with the course. One of our members got himself appointed as an electrical inspector in this district. Good luck to you, Ken. And with the war over in Europe the gang is planning a family picnic this summer, if we ever get any, and we are all hoping that the members of "120" who are in the armed forces will be home to attend this picnic with their families.

As I'm writing this there are three elections in the offing—the Ontario Provincial, the Dominion and Local No. 120's election of officers, all in two weeks. Oh, it'll all be over before this gets to press, but I hope all of you fellows can say, "I did my bit."

Well, I've done mine, so long till after the picnic!

C. M. KEW, P. S.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor: A number of years ago the writer was duly appointed "pitch man" for 143, but like a number of other locals we entered a time of evolution and expansion and in the process of evolving the press secretaryship sort of lapsed, so this is the first report from the capital of Pennsylvania in several years.

During this time, however, we have been active and progressive due to causes that are bound to react to the advantage of any local, namely: plenty of job opportunities and a top flight business manager who has won the respect of everyone who comes in contact with him; sometimes it is a real sharp contact, too.

Of course, all of our young men, who comprised over 25 per cent of our membership, entered the service and our honor roll shows gold stars. Several of the boys are now honorably discharged and working under good I.B.E.W. conditions and we are all looking forward to the time which we hope will not be too far away when the secretary, in calling the roll, will mark present after each name instead of saying, "in the service." We have not forgotten our boys, neither have they forgotten us, as we get letters nearly every meeting from our members who are scattered all over the globe.

Any one who reads this may say, "What is the matter with that guy? Does he think that we in California, Texas, Maine, Florida, the Canal



In the laboratory of Western University the electronics class of L. U. No. 120 watches a demonstration by their instructor, Mr. Tanner.

Zone or Canada don't have the same thing happening to us?"

Yes, Brother, that is true, and because that is true, it makes us all players on the same team, all pulling together to win the war and then tackle the really big game of winning the peace.

Brother Editor, don't you think it would be fine to draft "Bachie" of A. C., "The Copyist of Cincy," "The Duke of Toledo" and some more of the Old Guard for a command performance of at least one letter?

CLARK OF HARRISBURG.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Editor: On June 19, last, the members of this local union held their general election of officers; former officers reelected were—business agent, Brother S. G. Smith and financial secretary, L. L. Snyder. Executive board members reelected were Wilbur Edwards and Willie Davis. There was some quite spirited voting on the office of business agent, which turned out in favor of Brother Smith, who has held this office for the past four years and previously held office in another capacity with this organization, which indicates a healthy condition of our membership at large in taking a lively interest in the affairs of their local.

Brother Andrew Hill was voted in as our new president, while Brother Lee L. Snyder, Jr., is our new vice president.

Brother Wilbur Edwards will continue as our recording corresponding secretary.

We also have a new treasurer—Brother C. R. Lovell.

The newly-elected executive board members are Brothers W. H. Davis, R. R. McCall and E. C. McGiffert.

We sincerely hope and look forward to the coming two years bringing new ideas and changes in the welfare of our organization and to all whom it contacts; promoting good fellowship, cooperation and tolerance with and for our fellowman. Our desires and efforts will be to keep in step with the coming new era and all its possibilities for the labor movement.

Most of our work consists of marine repair and conversion of vessels from the war zone and we, at last, have one of our private contractors in a CIO yard as they were unable to furnish men for the work and it was turned over to us—which, of course, makes us very happy.

LEE L. SNYDER, JR., P. S.

L. U. NO. 226 TOPEKA, KAN.

Editor: This finds us at the close of another good meeting which was very constructive.

We are sorry to report the death of our Brother Bursen who was killed in Germany.

Our electronics school met with success due to our very able business agent, Brother Gersert. He spent much time in planning same and deserves much credit. We can report all are busy in their labor and pushing forward to see the end of Japan soon.

It is well for us to keep in mind the things our late President stood for and the progress that labor has enjoyed through his efforts, and plan for the future.

Our project at the rubber plant is keeping everyone busy and has expanded to a great extent.

The meeting just held had a good attendance. New members were added to the executive board. L. U. 226 decided to stage a party for the out-of-town Brothers working in our midst, which promises to be very good according to the efficient committee our worthy president appointed at the last meeting. It looks mighty good for the future of 226, for as things progress the area in which we serve has grown and still is growing. What the I.B.E.W. has to offer and the prosperity we have enjoyed, make us remember that it pays to smile and keep up that card and not just be a card man, but a real union man. There is quite a difference, you know! I hope to be able to report more good news in the next issue of the WORKER.

CARROLL C. SHAEFFER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 302, RICHMOND, CALIF.

Editor: California, El Dorado! No, no gold as in '49, but work, ships! Ships to bring food, tanks, and bullets to their brothers, uncles and sons. That was the Golden Fleece that brought the four corners of these great United States together in Richmond, Calif. Work for Papa Kaiser, excellent work, C-4's, landing barges, Liberties, escort destroyers, all the sea has ever seen and all that man could devise to fight for the four freedoms.

But a people so hard at work must play, and hard as they work, so in play they should excel in this as well.

The Richmond Recreation Department in conjunction with the Kaiser Shipyards has an organized athletic program handled by Tiny



CHICAGO MEMBER DECORATED



Brother Joseph Fleischer of L. U. No. 9 recently received a citation for Legion of Merit. He is pictured here receiving the medal from Brigadier General Pleas B. Rogers, Paris, France, May 5, 1945. Brother Fleischer's citation reads as follows:

"Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Fleischer (Army Serial No. 0304042), Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as commanding officer, French Truck Group (Provisional), 89th Quartermaster Battalion Mobile (TC), from 28 August 1944 to 15 October 1944. Lieutenant Colonel Fleischer was charged with the responsibility of organizing, training, supplying, and operating 30 French truck companies of recently recruited French soldiers for the transportation of civil affairs supplies for the emergency relief of Paris. Three days after receipt of orders, the first French truck company departed for Paris with food, and thereafter two additional companies per day were organized, trained and placed in operation. Lieutenant Colonel Fleischer's sound judgment, systematic planning, and painstaking efforts in handling numerous training and technical problems enabled the primary mission to be completed two weeks ahead of schedule."

Thornhill, former coach of the Stanford University Football Team. The feature of this program is the winter basketball league, which was won this year by Local B-302 electricians.

The team, like any one of our crack combat units, is typical, representing as many states as there are players on the team.

Ralph Johnson, 6 ft. 2 in. guard from South Dakota, and his brother, Kenny, also a guard, head the list. The Johnson boys are former gold-mine workers, now experts in Radar installation and crackerjack marine electricians.

Louis Simpson, from Missouri, is a maintenance electrician and a center at basketball.

George (Boots) Farmer, first string center, is a marine electrician, former owner of a telephone company in Oklahoma. He now holds a journeyman card with pride.

Shorty Schuetz's only ambition was to be a jockey, but he grew too fast and his country needed him in the shipyards, hence a good marine electrician. Shorty is from Key West.

Don (Mule) Rabe, mainstay of the ball club, is a foreman on the hulls in charge of fire control installation. He hails from Iowa.

Slim Perkins, a journeyman from Kentucky, plays guard.

Dave Hutcheson, speedy forward from Arkansas, pulled the team out of many tight spots with his spectacular hook shots.

The state of California is well represented by Ed Cannon, high point man for the year and one of the smoothest forwards that ever pounded the hardwoods, as he proved in scoring 27 points against the guarding of Tee Connolly, six-time All American, in a championship playoff game.

The team was coached by Dave Newman, a San Franciscan who was taught his basketball by John Burn of Sanford. Dave played as well as coached. He is an electrical foreman at Yard No. Three.

The team won 22 out of 23 games to reach the championship playoffs that stand as this goes to press at one game apiece.

J. A. GIOVINI, B. M.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor: My musings tonight concern the foolish brethren versus the wise brethren.

A great Biblical character, Solomon, once said, "Give me wisdom, then I can get anything else I need."

The foolish union Brother usually hates his other union Brothers, or at least a sizable number of them.

A wise union Brother has learned to push the jealousy, hate and distrust of his fellow Brothers from him.

The first type of Brother sows discord, disunity and confusion.

The latter type helps weld the cohesion so necessary in successful unionism; he blesses the meetings with good effort, good will, and peaceful companionship.

In these days we need more wise Brethren.

The boys in our local are very much interested in the recent victory of the Labor Party in England over the Tory government of Churchill.

Many have expressed satisfaction with this result, as they have feared Churchill's policy in regard to Fascism, monarchy and colonial imperialism.

We feel that Tory groups in this country should not dictate our State Department's policy either, and we'd like to do something about it so they can't.

We are getting ready for a rousing Labor Day celebration and parade on the East Side this year to demonstrate our strength to the C.I.O.

Fall classes on electronics, elementary and advanced, start in September; also Minneapolis-Honeywell control course, and lectures.

RUSSELL G. BOLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 349 MIAMI, FLA.

Editor: We have recently had several of our members on the sick list, no doubt the Chamber of Commerce would pull my hat down over my ears if

they found out who said such a thing, but anyway, here are the names and addresses:

Al Schroeder, 167th Street, Miami; Wm. C. Holger, 49 N.W. 32nd Street, Miami; Duke Hodson, 153 N.W. 25th Street, Miami; L. L. Strange, 336 S.W. 17th Road, Miami; Morris Quint, 789 N.W. 50th Street, Miami.

Two of our members in the service recently suffered injury: Young Bill Wallis, Sid Mew, Jr. Skippy Braddock is a convalescent at a hospital in Oregon.

Work seems to continue to hold up here although there are no jobs going which require many men—mostly repair and alterations—a very good workout for the wartime electrician or the “Johnnie Come Lately.”

Brother Ellis Knox, one of our older members and also the chief electrical inspector for the City of Miami, returned a short time ago from the electronics school. The local union feels that by sending Brother Ellis there we will derive much benefit from our class which he will start in October. He worked at the trade for several years and knows that even with the increased field of electronics, there will still be lots of pipe to bend and lots of concrete to cut—possibly more than before. He should be a very capable instructor with his field of experience to draw from.

Will close by saying we here in Miami surely hope the horses find ways to get down here for the winter.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: It has occurred to me several times lately

that we who earn our living at the electrical construction trade will have to keep a watchful eye on the activities of the various manufacturers' associations that will be operating our peacetime factories.

The maintenance costs of practically all of these plants during the war have been borne by the public through Government subsidy. Now with the war in Europe over and the Japanese defeat gradually taking shape Mr. Big Manufacturer and his dependents will be on their own as to costs and profits. Many large additions to existing plants are on the schedule as soon as labor and materials permit but not at the existing wage levels if big business can prevent it.

The favorite procedure of many factory operators during the depression was to have their alterations and extensions built by so-called maintenance staffs at maintenance rates of pay which, at that time dropped as low as 50 per cent below construction rates. This low rate plus the fact that industrial concerns could buy materials as cheap if not cheaper from the wholesaler, made everything cozy for these gentlemen.

Because they were able to do much of the skilled-building-trades work on their own building with greatly augmented maintenance crews, they should have been classed as building contractors, but such was not the case. Their compensation rates were very much lower. Inspection fees and building by-laws overruled and where the Industrial Standard Act should have limited their activities it did not because of pressure of the big stick of big business on the political party in power at the time.

Now to try to get at the root of the trouble as it affects labor we must try to organize all Electrical Workers, but we must also recognize the fact that this is always a thankless and sometimes hopeless job. If you enroll a maintenance man he immediately decides he would like to quit his job and become a construction electrician. If a construction member takes a maintenance job, in a great many cases, he decides he doesn't need the union any more as he has a steady job, company benefits and a chance to buy his firm's products at 10 per cent off. For this he will sacrifice a 30 or 40 per cent cut in wages.

Local Union 353 has ruled that as a maintenance man can only maintain electrical systems and equipment already installed, all other work must be handled by construction electricians but this ruling seems a little hard for some to grasp, including some of our members.



OUR BOYS IN NEW GUINEA

Our International union has really gone international in a big way in so far as we have members scattered to the four corners of the earth, serving in the armed forces of our country. Brother Bill Leach of L. U. No. 538, Danville, Ill., has sent us the enclosed picture of our members in the 118th Naval Construction Battalion, working in New Guinea. The union is proud of these Seabees—fighting, building, “sweating it out” over there.



Left to right: W. S. Reich, C.E.M., L. U. No. 807; D. V. Hogue, E. M. 1/c, L. U. No. 295; M. H. Griffin, E. M. 2/c, L. U. No. 735; T. D. O'Connell, E. M. 1/c, L. U. No. 134; H. Gegner, E. M. 1/c, L. U. No. 3; I. Acunis, E. M. 2/c, L. U. No. 3; V. A. Todd, E. M. 3/c, L. U. No. 46; C. Stanley, E. M. 1/c, L. U. No. 390; E. W. Collins, E. M. 1/c, L. U. No. 527; Bill Leach, E. M. 1/c, L. U. No. 538; W. W. Black, E. M. 1/c, L. U. No. 558; H. C. Scott, C. W. O., L. U. No. 352.

Unless the maintenance crews are greatly overstaffed, they would be unable to do this extra work and keep their plant in A-1 operating condition, so the practice of hiring extra men for the purpose of moving Mr. Big Shot's office down to where the vaults were and the vaults over to where they will be more accessible to the directors, will once more come into being if we do not take immediate steps to stop it.

To our Local 353 members discharged from the armed services and back at the trade I would like to say welcome. You've fought for democracy over there, now help us out here.

To the rest of our membership, keep in touch with the affairs of the local at the meeting. Things are moving pretty fast nowadays including me who am going to bed.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor: Here is a much - delayed report from the

biggest little local to try to get us up to date. There is not too much news, but as the war has slowed on one side, the trade work increases, and we are, as in other communities, very short of men, and work is “busting out all over.” We have various outside contractors coming in to take up some of our small but important jobs, bringing in some outside men. One contractor is Stone and Webster coming in to finish the other unit we left two years ago because of war priorities. They brought in our old friend, Dick Murphy, to supervise, thereby creating a loss to good old Sam Donnelly, business manager of the Worcester local.

We have a number of essential war jobs still going on with a large number of postwar proposed jobs, and with manpower being so short we sympathize with the problem of our much-needed Business Manager Oliver. Incidentally, we have got to the point in finances where we will have to assess ourselves a bit more to pay his salary. But I know of no better investment

any one member of our local could make when we sum up his past record.

We have quite a few members carrying a little certificate qualifying them as electronic mechanics. Our school sessions are over for the summer, but quite recently I happened to get sent on a job which was a large estate being turned over into a Radar station. The contractor had the job to put in a large service and to do lighting, wire and fixtures. At that point we stopped. The company setting up the station sent in their “engineers” at about \$35 a week to hook up all this vast amount of equipment, seeing as how they were the only ones who understood same. As far as I could see any three-year-old helper could have done the same as long as he could read a print and wasn't color-blind as to wire colors.

There happened to be on the same job an old pal of mine, who by the way just lost his job as assistant business manager of L. U. No. 103, Joe Slattery. We talked pro and con on this electronic angle of this job and while he was in office his same experience on a similar job was to do all or nothing, and by forcing the issue it seems they did all.

To sum it all up, there is to be by law of progress, a vast amount of this work in various phases and I would suggest that our organizers and representatives pitch the ball just a bit harder, as I am sure they would not like to see all that potential “loot” get away from us. I'm also looking forward to seeing good old Joe back in that policing field again, because he is too aggressive a man to lose in that field.

In our recent election all the officers remained in the same positions with one change in the executive board. We all missed the presence of a very active member in our Brother Clark Shattuck, who passed on after a long persistent ailment. Brother Shattuck will be missed by a lot of members as he was in and around quite a few locals, always active in a political



Members' Leather Pocket Holder

a durable, handsome folder to contain Official Receipts brown or black 35 cents

sense. We carry on and pray for his peaceful journey.

DON PENDLETON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor: At our regular meeting in July, under the order of new business, our worthy Brother, E. Corder, presided at the installation of the new executive body which will steer us over the seas for the next two years, be they smooth or rough.

A good slate of officers was chosen at our biennial election in June, and they have pulled up their socks in preparation for a hectic term of office which will be theirs when the war clouds have rolled away, and rehabilitation is more or less completed (memories of a gravel crusher of the Great War to end wars). It is hard for old sweats like myself who were in the last do, and the years of depression following the inflation period to see eye-to-eye with the younger generation with their high hopes for a brighter future with better living, and working conditions for all who are willing to work. That is why I am glad to see some young men on our new executive body. We need more young blood with just a sprinkling of the older members with their years of experience instead of the reverse which usually is the case.

The new executives are: President R. Peacock, Vice President A. Tait, Recording Secretary A. Candline, Financial Secretary G. Watkins, Treasurer H. Pullin; Executive Board Members, C. Cobb, J. Young.

A note of sadness marred the month when our late Brother J. Fleck passed away after a lengthy illness. John was a very conscientious worker, and along with his Irish brogue he was a very desirable mate. Our sympathies are extended to his wife in her bereavement.

Brother Nobes was reported in a critical condition a week ago, but at time of writing is still hanging on, and we all hope that he may pull around again.

Two Brothers who have undergone operations are both up and about, and we will be seeing them back at their usual places amongst us next week. Timekeeper get two cards made out for H. Forscutt and C. Cobb.

Our first apprentice to leave us for war service in 1939 is back on his last 30 days leave before returning to work. Yes, Herb Brown is back from the wars, not the boy who went away, but a man rich in experience of what capitalism really means. Let us hope the world has learned its lesson this time, and that the Big Three meeting at the conference to be held in Berlin shortly will arrive at an agreeable understanding so that wars and depressions will be things of the past.

R. J. GANT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Editor: We often hear men say, "I wish I had taken my parents' advice and stayed in school when they wanted me to. With more education I could have a better job now." Also there are many who never had a chance for an education because of financial

difficulties. For people like these, together with apprentices and others interested in electricity, the electronics school being organized and arranged by Local No. 611 for Albuquerque affords a golden opportunity for advancement.

Local No. 611 sent two of its most capable members, Brother J. Wilbur Jones and Brother W. D. Mudd, to the electronics school at Marquette University, with which readers of the JOURNAL are familiar, to be trained as teachers for the electronics school in Albuquerque.

Brother Mudd is a graduate of Culver Stockton College of Canton, Missouri, having taken a B.S. degree. He has taken also one year of post graduate work at the University of New Mexico. He has taught in high schools for eight years, including the schools of Albuquerque.

Brother Jones is a high school graduate, has attended various trade and technical schools, and has wide and varied experience in the electrical field. Brothers Mudd and Jones came home from Marquette University not only with their diplomas and the knowledge necessary to make the school a success, but with plenty of enthusiasm which is just as important. These statements are not just bouquets but are facts stated here as information for anyone interested in attending the school in Albuquerque.

Teachers and lecturers at the school of Marquette University won great respect and admiration of the students. They were:

Walther Richter, electrical engineer in the engineering development division of Allis Chalmers; George M. Chute, application engineer and specialist in resistance welding with the General Electric Company; Edward W. Kane, professor at Marquette University and mathematical wizard and motor expert for Allis Chalmers; Professor E. L. Cordes of Marquette University; H. W. (Budd) Maher, electrical consultant for the I. B. E. W.; he acted as coordinator for the school.

Companies giving interesting and highly instructive demonstrations at the school were: Allis Chalmers, Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company, General Electric Company, Westinghouse, and the Radio Corporation of America.

Those expected to help the school in Albuquerque in various ways are: the Federal Government Apprenticeship Training Program, the State Department of Education and the New Mexico State College.

The committee is asking for and expecting the cooperation of the Albuquerque High School in permitting use of their classrooms and laboratory and testing equipment at the University of New Mexico.

The program as outlined will require the employment of three instructors. Classes will run three hours a night—two nights a week, and will probably run nine months per year.

In addition to electronics, classes will be instructed in the National Electrical Code.

Local No. 611 has appropriated \$150 for books for the school.

It is not probable there will be any trouble getting the school financed and equipped. There is no place a dollar could be spent for education that would bring more practical results.

The great amount of time and money that have been given by our International Office, the great corporations, and Marquette University are proof of the importance of all electricians understanding electronics.

L. U. No. 611 is very happy that everything concerning the school here points towards a first class school with a good attendance.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor: It has been some time since you have had a report from Local No. 613, in Atlanta, Ga. We are now back and we hope for good. This is a B-local now and proud of it.

This local with the able assistance of Brother Payne, International Representative, has been able to accomplish miracles. They have organized the General Electric and the Westinghouse Shops and also the Cleveland Electric Co. Motor Repair Shops and one or two others; also a battery company.

We have just signed a new contract with 90 per cent of the neon sign shops for the \$1.75 per hour.

Our new agreement comes up on August 15th and we hope for an immediate settlement.

We have about 350 A-members and 200 B-members now and I wish that some of the good Brothers who have worked under the jurisdiction would come to see us now. We have a lovely set of new offices on the second floor of the Labor Temple where all members of the I. B. E. W. are welcome. Our secretary, Brother H. B. Barbour, was reelected and also is doing a good job in his office.

Brother E. W. Collier, our new business manager, is making strides in his office. While he is a newcomer in the ranks of labor (about 10 years), it is the writer's belief that he will make a good leader for Local 613.

Brother Robert S. Edwards, our former president and one of the city electrical inspectors who has done more than his bit with the Seabees in the South Pacific, is back with us and our newly elected president. We are glad that he is with us again.

I wish that some good local will recommend a way that we can get a good attendance at our meetings. If any local has a successful way, please advise us.

The writer wishes to extend his best wishes to Brother Jack Fuchs, of the Miller Electric Company, Detroit, Mich., and would like to hear from him. All the boys send best regards.

Where is "Power House" Riley? Best regards to him.

Atlanta is about 99 per cent a closed town and without any interruptions we will be 100 per cent by the end of 1946.

PHILIP M. CHRISTIAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 663, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor: At a regular meeting held Wednesday, July 11, at the Greenfield Hall, our local duly elected the following as delegate and alternate to the state conference annual convention to be held at the Schroeder Hotel, Saturday, August 11, at 10 A. M.: Delegate, Brother Arthur Benz, past president, Local B-663 (of Allis-Chalmers); alternate, Brother E. B. Gilman, president, Local B-663 (of A. O. Smith).

Local B-663, composed of maintenance electricians at Allis-Chalmers, A. O. Smith Corp. and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, went on record at their regular meeting July 11 at the Greenfield Hall to refer the meat situation for industrial plant and other workers to the Federated Trades Council. President E. B. Gilman reported that the press (daily papers) had given the A. O. Smith Corp. a pat on the back for the peace now supposed to be existing at the A. O. Smith plants. Gilman stated that the maintenance electricians are anything but satisfied with the increase just granted by the W.L.B. and that unskilled laborers at the plants are receiving a few cents less than the skilled and trained electrical workers. Negotiations for their new 1945-46 contract will be started shortly after July 30 (as per letter from W. J. Bond, industrial relations manager).

OLIVER J. LARKIN, R. S.

L. U. NO. 738, MARSHALL, TEXAS

Editor: L. U. 738 called a meeting July 29 for the purpose of electing officers for the coming term, and those elected were: President R. B. McClinton, Vice President Ray Roberts, Financial Secretary and Treasurer Roy Smith, Recording Secretary Frank Beaty, Business Manager R. B. McClinton. For the seven-man executive board: C. H. Sikes, Ray Roberts, Jack Owens, F. J. Hensley, D. Robertson, C. D. Glynn, Frank Beaty.

The coming term will be the fourth in succession for Brother McClinton and Brother Smith, and their work has been so satisfactory in the past that neither of them had an opponent. The members appreciate their efforts and accomplishments.

I'm sorry, but I was appointed press secretary and instructed to send more letters to the WORKERS than has been the habit in the last few

years, so I'm going to make this one brief in an effort to save valuable space in the magazine and in hope of seeing it printed so the members will be at least partly satisfied.

FRANK BEATY, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 887,
CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Editor: The June election returns for L. U. No. B-887

showed that no radical change was desired in the official staff of the local. The following old heads were returned to office without opposition: President M. A. (Moe) Wallenstein, Corresponding Secretary E. C. (Gene) Frank, Financial Secretary Carl Hammond, and Treasurer A. W. (Art) Bittle.

Brother John W. Criswell nosed out Brother Charlie Lyons for vice president and Brothers A. A. Takacs and H. G. Folger were elected to the executive board.

The installation of officers was celebrated on the 13th of July with a little party consisting of ham on rye and the lubrication to go with it. Since the success of the local electronics school, it has been a foregone conclusion that the Educational Committee would get the reins again to proceed with its plans for the fall and winter. These plans consist of further training in the electronic field as well as supplying the membership with the latest literature as it comes off the press. The literature comprising notes on maintenance and types of new electrical equipment emerging from under cover of military secrecy.

Most of the work of this committee has been done by our able corresponding secretary who is also secretary of the Educational Committee. Brother Frank has been laid up for a couple of weeks, but expects to be up and going, as good as new, in a very short time. Probably if some of the rest of us get busy and help him out, he won't reach the point again soon where he will have to lay up for a rest.

H. G. FOLGER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1013
HARTFORD, CONN.**

Editor: In accordance with the directive order of

the Regional War Labor Board, the following vacation plan will be in effect for the year 1945 with Local B-1013, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Hartford, Conn.

Employees who, on June 1, 1945, have been in the continuous employ of the Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company, Hartford, Conn., Division, from six months to five years, will receive one week's vacation with pay.

Employees who, on June 1, 1945, have been in the continuous employ of the company for more than five years, will receive two weeks' vacation with pay.

Employees who, on June 1, 1945, have been in the continuous employ of the company for less than six months will receive ten dollars in lieu of a vacation.

Vacation pay will be based upon the number of hours in a regularly scheduled work week, in no case less than 40 nor more than 48 hours per week.

Part-time employees who, on June 1, 1945, have been in the continuous employ of the company for six months and more and have a special working schedule of 40 hours or less, will be paid vacation pay based on 40 hours per week.

Brother Joseph Saraceno, chairman of the shop committee, and all members of this committee, well deserve the thanks they received for the splendid work they have done in obtaining this vacation plan for this year. A job well done.

Brother J. Edward Blondin, who has recently been elected president of our local, looks forward to greater improvement in our relations with the management and has the fullest support of the executive board and of the entire membership.

FRANK PARZYCH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1216,
MINNEAPOLIS-
ST. PAUL, MINN.**

Editor: Newly elected officers were installed at the L. U. 1216 regular

July meeting. This brought forth a timely "pep talk" from WCCO's Brother Kermit Sueker, in whose responsible hands rests the job of financial secretary of our local. Brother Sueker expressed the advisability of members paying their dues in quarterly periods, and at the proper time so they may be credited with such payment. The stewards of the individual stations and the financial secretary are in a position to appreciate such action by the members of the local. To date, members at radio stations WDGY and WLOL are following such a plan of payment 100 per cent and, as Brother Sueker might aptly put it—"What's wrong with the boys at the other four stations?"

Somewhat on the same line is the matter of meeting attendance, which invariably seems to fall during the warm summer months. Someone suggested "free beer," and another suggested the proper mailing of notice cards which undoubtedly carries unanimous approval.

All members of Local 1216 are on the subscription list of the *Broadcast Councilor*. Approval of such action was made at the regular July meeting. This paper is devoted entirely to and covers news of interest for all broadcast technicians. Be sure and read your copy.

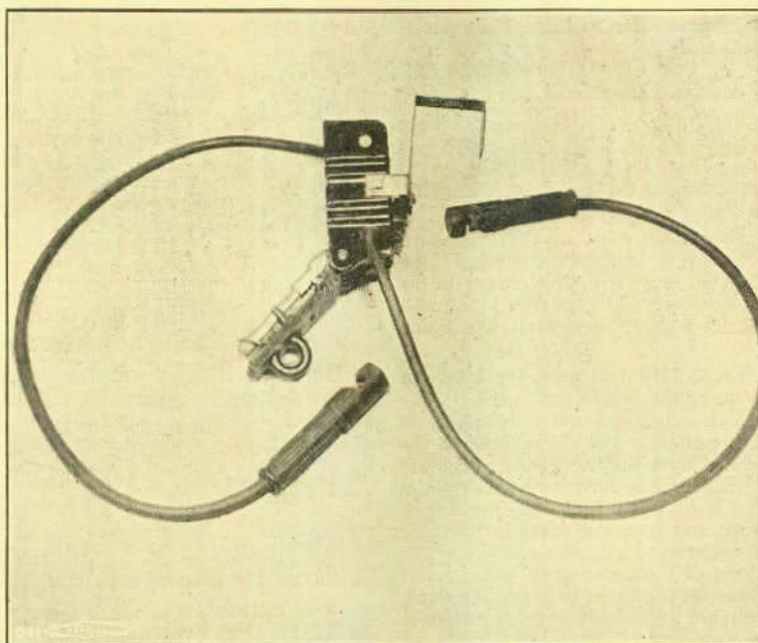
Our former president, Brother John Klug, gave the members a report concerning the signing of Local 1216's first recording contract. This contract between L. U. 1216 and the Schmitt Music Co. is patterned similar to the contract held by St. Louis Local 1217 with the Telesonic Recording Company. A progressive wage scale, covering a period of two and a half years, starting at \$42.50 minimum to \$55.00 maximum,

is provided in the Schmitt Music Company contract. At present the Schmitt Music Company employs one recording technician and will soon require the help of an additional technician. Telephone lines to WDGY and WTCN provide this recording company with connections to all Twin City radio stations, if they so desire. This should be a solution for any studio technician who may be requested to do transcribe work while at the same time he is on control board duty. Local 1216 intends remaining persistent, until all professional recording companies in the Twin Cities employ union technicians, working under a union contract. Until such time, studio technicians will continue to check all instantaneous recordings made in the Twin Cities, before they are played on the air.

Station WDGY technicians have begun negotiations with their employer representative in an effort to arrive at the signing of a new agreement. With the intelligent help of our I. O. Representative, Brother Jess McCowen, some settlement is expected to be reached in the very near future. In the main, changes include wage increase, new job classifications, and change in expiration date. For the benefit of those technicians interested at WTCN, the technicians at WDGY do not intend to have a wage differentiation between technicians working at studios and transmitter. The change in expiration date is for the purpose of arriving at a logical date when all station contracts can be negotiated at the same time. The above would not include the CBS contract which is nationwide.

The technicians at KSTP have filed notice with their employer, that they wish to reopen their contract which expires August 1. A much clearer definition regarding their jurisdiction on "platter spinning" is expected to be included in their new contract. As technical supervisor,

OLSON FUSED JUMPER SET



Brother Ed Olson, president of L. U. No. 276, has invented the valuable device pictured here. The jumper set is simple—two 6' lengths of No. 4 5,000 V flexible rubber covered ground cable, four copper ferrules, two hot line clamps and an enclosed type transformer fuse cutout and a two-foot piece of 1/2" x 2" strap iron to use as a crossarm hanger.

This device has done a great deal to eliminate serious flashes which were unavoidable before, for men working on the primary distribution system, which is 4,000 V "Wye" in Brother Olson's home town.

Brother Ed has received commendation and a little cash for his idea from the McGraw Hill Company and the Ebasco Services, Inc. However, he gets most satisfaction from knowing that he has developed a tool which takes a little of the hazard from the lineman's job.

KSTP has employed John Fricker, who for 12 years worked for NBC on television research and another three years doing research work for Columbia Airborne Instrument Company.

Here are some brief news items gathered by the news hounds at the various Twin City stations:

Brother Bill McGinnis was reelected steward at Radio Station WTCN.

Brother C. I. Olson relieved his short meat supply of this month, by catching Walleyed Pike on his vacation at Lake Vermillion.

Brother Robert Wallinder, former WCCO studio technician, is now in the U. S. Naval Reserve, working for an RT rating.

Major George X. Collier, former WCCO transmitter man, is expected to return to that position in the very near future.

Brother Dave Kieselhorst, WLOL studio technician, is anxiously awaiting news from the stork some time near the 17th.

After this last item you may unlace. Our new president, Harvey Headen, informs me he has withstood the rigors of his new office without the use of anesthetic, on this his first week to hold office.

BERNARD J. RENK, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1283, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor: Mr. W. J. Robinson, who has

spent over a quar-

ter of a century of service with the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario on the Essex County System and the last 16 years foreman at Windsor, Sandwich Rural Hydro District, has been transferred to Chatham (Chatham Rural Hydro District).

Mr. Robinson was recording secretary of Hydro Electric Employees Local B-1283 at Windsor from November, 1941, until the time of his transfer. Mr. James L. Hunter took over Mr. Robinson's duties as recording secretary.

Mr. Robinson was also treasurer of Windsor and District Trades and Labor Council for 1944.

We have formed a new local in the city of Chatham (Hydro Electric employees only) and plan on getting our charter August 8 and installing our new officers.

W. J. ROBINSON, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1388, MASSON, QUEBEC

Editor: On July 4 an agreement was

satisfactorily con-

cluded between the James MacLaren Company, Ltd. and the Papermill electricians.

Perhaps I should let it go at that and save paper; or because it is too nice an evening to be sitting indoors; or any one of a dozen or so other excuses. However, while the first paragraph tells the essential fact, it doesn't tell the whole story.

Originally Local 1388 had only the interests of the employees of the MacLaren-Quebec Power Company to look after, but not long after we had received our charter the electricians in the Papermill decided that they wanted to organize as well, and rather than have two small locals in the vicinity it was felt that 1388 could look after them both and it was eventually proposed that when a majority of these electricians had become members of the union they would select certain members among them to represent them, draw up a suitable agreement and present it to the company. This was of course all being done with the full approval of Vice President Ingles.

The boys formed a committee and with the assistance of Brother J. Graham and other brethren of The E. B. Eddy Co., got down to business and drew up a contract.

About this time the remainder of the Papermill employees thought that they, too, would organize and the Papermakers, Pulp and Sulphite locals were formed. The electricians thought it would be advisable to hold back until these other locals had got to the point where it would be possible to draw up a joint contract for presentation to the company as it was felt that better results would be obtained and as this is also the usual procedure in dealing with paper-

All this took considerable time and winter was upon us with the holiday season before much was done and things were sort of eased up until after the New Year. The result was that the boys were beginning to get somewhat impatient, and no wonder, as many of them had been in the local since early in the previous summer and they were all for following the original idea of negotiating with the company alone. International Representative James Broderick talked to them like a father and, "boy, how he can talk." He convinced them it would be very foolish at this time to try to conclude an agreement alone. Although he told them if it was really their wish he would do his best for them.

At the end of February a meeting was arranged between the crafts and the company which was far from satisfactory. The company just didn't want to play ball at all, at all. During a later meeting in March the company submitted its idea of an agreement which was far from being acceptable, and as the newsprint manufacturers meeting was coming up, negotiations were postponed until April as it was thought that perhaps better concessions would be gained.

A date had been set for a meeting but had to be put off owing to the illness of the president of the James MacLaren Company, Mr. R. M. Kenny, who also held the position of mill manager. Mr. Kenny died on April 26. His brother, who was vice president, was also ill, but it was expected he would take over upon his recovery. However, he, too, died on May 21, and it was not until June 6 that the new president, Mr. A. Barnet MacLaren, was elected and the office of mill manager was filled by Mr. H. M. Cressy.

Shortly after this a meeting was arranged between the company and the crafts in Montreal and for the first time real headway was made. The new management proving themselves especially cooperative in promising to do all that they could for the employees, so a final meeting was arranged for July 4 in Masson at which the various committees with the international representatives would meet the company mainly to discuss rates and some of the clauses in the joint agreement. This meeting actually lasted until July 6, although as far as the electricians were concerned it ended July 4.

Thanks are due to International Representative James Broderick who worked very hard for our boys and to whom nothing was too much trouble. Thanks also to International Representative H. C. "Nig" Tracy who in the absence of Brother Broderick, met the management in Montreal, and in Masson concluded the electricians' part of the joint agreement.

RICHARD B. CHAPMAN, F. S.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 280)

Here's a little poem I came across the other day which illustrates this point:

OUR KITCHENS

Our neighbor's kitchen is a dream
Of blue and white and gold,
And every bit's so shiny new,
With not a thing that's old.

And never, never cooky crumbs
Drop on the bright checked floor;
No small voice cries on baking day,
"Please, Mommy, just one more!"

Our kitchen's seen much work and play;
The color scheme is dim;
Its lovely blue and white and gold
Is Mimi, Bud and Tim!

—Mary C. Shaw.

How much nicer it is to have a Mimi and a Bud and a Tim playing happily in your kitchen than to have an apple-pie order one that's bare and lonesome.

And now—about your part at bedtime. In spite of the way all children hate to go to bed, this can be one of the nicest times of the day for you all. Arrange to spend a little time with the children every night just before they go to sleep. If there's time for a chapter from a book each night—I bet you'd never have any trouble getting those young

folks tucked in, they'd be so eager to get to the story-telling time and find out what happened next. Then spend a few minutes at the bedside of each child, whenever it's at all possible. That's the time for intimate confidences—when your child can tell you anything. And you will have a few uninterrupted minutes to give comfort or advice or encouragement or helpful criticism. This few minutes nightly, if properly conducted can build up a stronger bond of love and confidence and security between you and your child than you've ever known before.

There are a great many more things I'd like to talk over with you—matters of training and discipline, etc., but we do not have space now. However, concerning training and discipline, may I suggest consistency in your policy. Try not to have many rules—try not to say "no" too often. Think about the rules and "noes" carefully before making them and then stick to them. When you must punish (though punishments will be infrequent in households where children are guided with love and patience and are treated with the thoughtfulness and consideration given the adults of a family), make your punishments consistent. Don't let a child get by with an infraction of rules on one occasion and punish him severely the next. And please, mother, you and dad get together on your policies and stick together on them. And another thing, when you and dad have personal differences to argue over, don't do it in front of the children, for it is extremely bad for their sense of security.

There, that seems like a lot of do's and don'ts this month, but I've made these rules for myself and I hope to follow them and I hope you will be guided by some of them, too, and I feel sure we'll play a very important part in turning out "masterpieces" instead of "failures."

BRITISH LABOR WINS

(Continued from page 271)

Minister of War Transport—Alfred Barnes.

Minister of Health—Aneurin Bevan.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—Tom Williams.

Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production—John Wilmot.

Home Secretary—James Chuter Ede.

Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs—Lord Addison.

Secretary of State for Colonies—George Henry Hall.

Secretary of State for Scotland—Joseph Westwood.

Minister of State—Philip John Noel-Baker.

Minister of Pensions—Wilfred Paling.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury—William Whiteley. (He was just appointed chief Labor whip.)

It is apparent that the British election will have a far-flung effect throughout the world. It was at once admitted that it would have a marked effect upon the situation in Belgium where the King is trying to come back. It will make a changed policy toward Spain and South America. It will throw into deep contrast the increasingly reactionary attitude of American business men on such questions as social security, high wages, housing, and full employment.

A WOMAN WRITES

(Continued from page 275)

\$2,000 and \$2,999. Most of them could afford homes costing from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

"Finally, 35,200 families earned over \$3,000. For them life has no housing problem except the problem shared by all citizens of obsolete urban communities who live amid the shambles and archaic street patterns of yesteryears.

"While the population of the St. Louis area was 'enjoying' these low incomes, what were the builders up to?"

This is a courageous book—one that should be of use to every building trades department of the country as a source of information. It will not be a popular book, however, because Mrs. Rosenman in her zeal to do a forthright job for the house builder has trod upon a great many toes.

RECREATION CLUB

(Continued from page 274)

has only to compare what smaller dams can do. By holding back the waters, the smaller Norris Dam saved Cairo, Illinois, in a recent flood, for it kept the Mississippi a critical two feet lower; the Gilbertville, Kentucky Dam can hold back the Tennessee River entirely for a full two weeks and reduce the height of a threatening flood crest of the Mississippi by five feet.

"The storage dams of the upper reaches are not as important for navigation as the longer and lower ones in the main body of the river. But by storing such vast quantities of water they can let through enough to supply the turbines of the lower river with ample water during the dry seasons and also enough to maintain the essential nine-foot channel for navigation which would not ordinarily be possible in drier months."

FIXTURE INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 277)

When your local union receives our questionnaire, we would appreciate very much your prompt return of same with all information required.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Information Desired by Conference on Electrical Fixtures

1. Question: State number of agreements with fixture manufacturers.

Answer:

2. Question: State number of employees fabricating and wiring fixtures.

Answer:

3. Question: Do you have a differential in wage scale for fabricating and wiring of fixtures? If so, state same.

Answer:

4. Question: State number of non-union manufacturers.

Answer:

5. Question: State attitude of local union in regard to re-wiring of fixtures coming into your jurisdiction.

Answer:

6. Question: If your local union has no fixture manufacturers in your jurisdiction, what disposition do you take on fixtures to be installed from other localities?

Answer:

7. Question: Do you permit your contractors to wire fixtures that have not been fabricated by I.B.E.W.?

Answer:

8. Question: What do you think of the idea of a standard label for all fixtures signifying that they were wired and fabricated 100 per cent by I.B.E.W.?

Answer:

9. Question: Will your local union have a representative at the next meeting of the conference?

Answer:

Thank you for the information and mail this back promptly to the address below.

JAMES A. MORRELL,

Secretary of the Fixture Conference.

4249 Gibson Avenue

St. Louis, Missouri.

BEHAVIOR OF TUBES

(Continued from page 276)

netically on the inducing field. Thus, the apparent impedance of this exploring coil will change. This change of impedance can be indicated by various means, the simplest one being a bridge arrangement. The unbalanced voltage of the bridge may be only in the order of a few microvolts, yet with tubes serving first as amplifiers and finally as converters into direct current, these unbalances can be indicated by a final instrument or they can be made to cause a relay operation which brings about the rejection of the particular article being checked for the presence of metal.

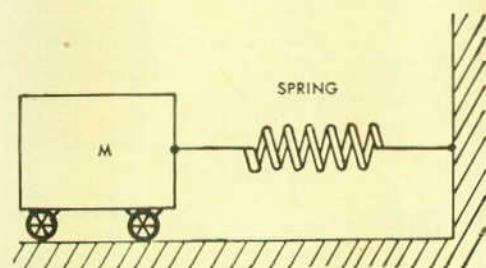


FIG. 14A

In the example just mentioned, the alternating magnetic field should be of high frequency in order to induce as much voltage as possible in the metal object. The high speed of action which a tube is capable of, coupled with the fact that it does not require any power in its grid circuit, makes the tube a very convenient tool for the generation of high frequency alternating current. In order to understand the underlying principle of this action, it may be desirable to compare the electrical oscillations with a simple case of mechanical oscillation. In Fig. 14a a mass M is shown connected to a spring, which in turn is anchored at the other end. The mass M is shown on rollers or wheels which, for the purpose of this discussion, may at first be considered as frictionless. Suppose that the position shown is the one of rest, that is, the spring is relaxed. Now assume that the mass M is moved one foot from the neutral position, let us say to the left. The spring will then be tensioned during this movement. If the mass is now released, the force exerted by the spring will act on the mass M, causing it to accelerate towards the neutral position. Acceleration will persist until the spring has reached the neutral position, although the amount of acceleration will, of course, be largest at the instant of releasing the mass because at that instant the force exerted by the spring will be a maximum. As the mass approaches the zero position, the force exerted by the spring decreases. At the instant when the mass has reached the neutral position, the spring is completely relaxed, exerting no force whatsoever, but the mass at this instant moves at the highest speed since being released. If at this moment the spring could be removed completely, the mass would keep on going at this speed forever. With the spring present, however, the momentum of the mass will still keep it going, and, in so doing, it

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CHICAGO 6

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will compress the spring. This will cause the spring to exert a force on the mass in a direction opposite to its motion, which means that a deceleration will take place which will finally bring the mass to rest. Eventually, with no friction loss having taken place, the mass will come to rest at a distance from the neutral point equal to the distance at which it was released in the beginning. This whole cycle will now repeat itself in the opposite direction, and these oscillations would keep up at an undiminished amplitude forever if there were no friction losses present.

OHIO FARMERS

(Continued from page 270)

co-ops, but factories owned by consumers. They are controlled by consumers and manufacture only goods for which consumers have already created a demand. They produce for an assured market. This is true of the Rochdale cooperation, the only type endorsed by the AFL.

Progress of consumer co-ops into manufacture has been greater in the last two years than ever

(Continued on page 296)



You want the JOURNAL! We want you to have the JOURNAL!

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

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Local Union _____

New Address _____

ZONE NO.

Old Address _____

ZONE NO.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS

1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

IN MEMORIAM

Vernon E. Johnson, L. U. No. 6

Initiated November 6, 1941

It is with deepest regret that we announce the death of Brother Vernon E. Johnson, who was killed in action, March 2, 1945, while serving with the Marine Corps at Iwo Jima.

R. E. MARTIN,
G. L. PICKLE,
GRANT REED,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

Edward Parlow, L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 26, 1934

Whereas God, in His divine providence, has called from his earthly labors the above-named member and esteemed co-worker in our Local Union No. B-9; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers offer a tribute to the memory of our late Brother who has been loyal to our Brotherhood and country and faithful to his friends and brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this local union and the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be hereby extended to his bereaved family.

CHARLES CONLEY,
FRANK BARCLAY,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Philip M. Shepard, L. U. No. 18

Initiated February 18, 1942

Orin E. La Rue, L. U. No. 18

Initiated January 5, 1943

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst, Brothers Philip M. Shepard and Orin E. La Rue; and

Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local Union B-18 of two loyal and respected members; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the families of Brother Shepard and Brother La Rue in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the families of the late Brothers and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

T. I. HEALY,
FLOYD J. PENDLEY,
R. P. STRUBHAR,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

Thomas Bowdich, L. U. No. 64

Initiated March 3, 1942

It is with a genuine sense of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 64, record the death of Lieut. Thomas Bowdich.

Brother Thomas Bowdich was the first member of Local Union No. 64 to give his life in the armed service of our country. Brother Bowdich leaves a host of friends in Local Union No. 64; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand for one minute with bowed heads in memory of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to his wife, a copy to his parents, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR PFUND, JR.,
ALBERT WOLZ,
ARVID HEDLUND,
WILLIAM STAAF,

Youngstown, Ohio.

Committee

W. E. Thomason, L. U. No. 66

Initiated January 6, 1938

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-66, record the passing of our Brother, W. E. Thomason, on June 11, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy

spread on the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. J. PHILLIPS,
E. L. SPENCE,
TED WOMACK,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

Victor Cleminson, L. U. No. 86

Initiated March 6, 1918

William Carroll, L. U. No. 86

Initiated June 21, 1922

We, the members of Local Union B-86, I.B.E.W., with a sincere feeling of regret and sorrow, record the passing of Brother William Carroll and Brother Victor Cleminson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the bereaved families; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the official Journal and a copy sent to the bereaved families; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

AL BULT,
R. RODWELL,
J. SOMMERS,
THOMAS CHAMBERY,
AL REED,
ART ANNIS,

Rochester, N. Y.

Committee

Richard L. McCarthy, L. U. No. 276

Initiated August 7, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-276, record the passing of our Brother, Corporal Richard L. McCarthy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication, a copy be entered upon the minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

ED. BERGSTROM,
C. HULTNER,
E. BERGMEN,

Superior, Wis.

Committee

Edward C. Bates, L. U. No. 333

Initiated August 6, 1937

With the deepest sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. B-333, record the passing of our Brother, Edward C. Bates; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that this body stand for one minute, in silence, in honor of his passing.

H. E. HOWE,
MORRIS BLUMENTHAL,
A. B. NASON,

Portland, Maine.

Committee

Armin Milbrath, L. U. No. 494

Initiated November 22, 1934

Paul Liske, L. U. No. 494

Initiated November 28, 1938

It is with deep feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 494, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our worthy Brothers, Paul Liske and Armin Milbrath; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to their bereaved families and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERT,
GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee

D. McNulty, L. U. No. 556

Initiated September 15, 1944

We record the sudden death of this, our Brother, in sorrow and regret; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be

spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

A. S. LISTER,
Acting Recording Secretary
St. Catharines, Ontario.

Clyde W. (Slats) Noland, L. U. No. 602

Initiated March 20, 1943

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, on June 30, 1945, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Clyde W. Noland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

Amarillo, Texas.

FRED J. CARR,
Business Manager

Louis Quien, L. U. No. 675

Initiated May 5, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 675, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother Louis Quien; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, that we stand in silent meditation at meeting assembled and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

Elizabeth, N. J.

V. J. TIGHE,
Recording Secretary

William C. Erickson, L. U. No. 697

Reinitiated October 14, 1937, in L. U. No. 134

We, the members of Local Union No. 697, sincerely regret the sudden death of Brother William C. Erickson.

Brother Erickson was a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his honor, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our next meeting.

WILLARD M. HOCH,
PAUL BRUEBACH,
FRED REIMER,

Hammond, Ind.

Committee

Elmer Butterfield, L. U. No. 758

Initiated September 22, 1922

It is with sincere sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 758, record the passing of our esteemed Brother, Elmer Butterfield; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and also that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. R. AUSTIN,
E. F. FERRIN,
HOWARD TRIPP,

Glasgow, Mont.

Committee

A. C. Gimlin, L. U. No. 800

Reinitiated December 22, 1939, in L. U. No. 684

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 800, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the sudden death of Brother A. C. Gimlin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

W. E. REGAN,
President
P. E. BAKER,
Recording Secretary

Sacramento, Calif.

J. Cappiello, L. U. No. 817

Initiated August 10, 1944

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to relieve Brother J. Cappiello of the burdens of this world, and

Whereas before Brother Cappiello passed on to his eternal reward, he was a worthy and loyal member, respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a

copy be sent to the family of the late Brother Cappiello, and to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

P. TAYLOR,
M. PALMER,
W. BOLGER,
H. MITCHELL,
Resolutions Committee

New York, N. Y.

Ralph W. Peters, L. U. No. 949

Initiated September 8, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. B-949, record the passing of our Brother, Ralph W. Peters; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

C. THROLSON,
President
K. HENDRIX,
Recording Secretary

Chatfield, Minn.

Alma Blum, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated January 1, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the Electrical Workers' Local B-1031, record the passing of this worthy member, Sister Alma Blum.

In the passing of this member we, of Local B-1031, have lost a true and loyal friend whose kind deeds and noble character will be long remembered by those of us who knew her best.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sorrow to her bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, also to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes.

M. F. DARLING,
J. D. POTTER,
Committee

Chicago, Ill.

Irene T. Frasher, L. U. 1061

Initiated June 5, 1944

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister, Irene T. Frasher; and therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

Cincinnati, Ohio

COMMITTEE

Howard Miller, L. U. No. 1127

Initiated October 14, 1942

Harry Gjodsen, L. U. No. 1127

Initiated December 20, 1943

Robert Bass, L. U. No. 1127

Initiated March 11, 1943

Dennis Quinlan, L. U. No. 1127

Initiated April 10, 1939

William Priddy, L. U. No. 1127

Initiated March 11, 1941

Kenneth Wooden, L. U. No. 1127

Initiated January 22, 1941

Walter Burgess, L. U. No. 1127

Initiated February 11, 1941

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers Local No. B-1127, record the passing of these worthy Brothers. Brothers Bass, Quinlan, Priddy, Wooden and Burgess all made the supreme sacrifice by giving their lives for their country. Brother Burgess, in a pact with the crew of his plane, went down in a death dive aimed at an enemy ship; therefore be it

Resolved, That we offer a tribute to their memory by expressing our most sincere sympathy to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence



John J. McCurry

Legislative Representative

Born August 2, 1900

Initiated October 16, 1923, in

L. U. 90, New Haven

Died July 22, 1945

for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory.

DONALD J. GILL,
GEORGE NICHOLS,
LAWRENCE COOPER,
RALPH SMITH,

Richmond, Ind.

Committee

Carroll Laverne Cole, L. U. No. 1229

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1229, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Carroll Laverne Cole, on May 29, 1945. Brother Cole was discharged from the service some time ago and had been in declining health ever since his discharge. He gave his life for his country, as surely as did men who died on the battlefield; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. H. HICKLIN, JR.,

Charlotte, N. C.

Press Secretary

Clyde Douglas, L. U. No. 1392

Initiated December 6, 1940

George Steward, L. U. No. 1392

Initiated September 24, 1936

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Clyde Douglas and George Steward; and

Whereas in the death of Brothers Douglas and Steward, Local Union No. B-1392 has lost two of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1392 recognizes its great loss in the death of these Brothers and hereby expresses its appreciation of their services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1392 tenders its sincere sympathy to the families of our good Brothers in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of our late Brothers, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1392, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HARRY AMSTEIN,
RAY JACOT,
W. E. BODEKER,

Committee

Fort Wayne, Ind.

L. H. Hill, L. U. No. 1430

Initiated April 12, 1944, in L. U. 508

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, as Brother members of the I. B. E. W. L. U. No. 1430, record the passing of our Brother, L. H. Hill, on June 14, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and

Whereas the loss of a loving and trusting father to his family is a loss that cannot be regained; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our loyalty, love, and friendship by the passing of these resolutions and may it be placed in the minutes of our meeting also; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the family of the deceased Brother and a copy to our official Journal for publication therein, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. C. BUCHANAN,
Financial Secretary

Brunswick, Ga.

John T. Cameron, I. O.

Initiated Dec. 28, 1918, in L. U. 652

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 697, record the passing of our former Brother, John T. Cameron; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy to be spread upon our minutes.

WILLARD M. HOCH,
PAUL BRUEBACH,
FRED REIMER,

Hammond, Ind.

Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID IN JULY, 1945

L. U.	Name	Amount
86	V. Cleminson	\$1,000.00
2	M. Varga	650.00
3	R. Lowerre	1,000.00
752	P. Alarcon	300.00
I. O. (614)	A. Valsecchi	475.00
11	A. Klett	475.00
I. O. (505)	M. C. Baggett	475.00
I. O. (271)	L. A. Eberhard	475.00
66	W. E. Thomason	650.00
I. O. (195)	P. Seelhoff	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	E. H. Schwiecker	1,000.00
134	A. B. Fiedler	1,000.00
I. O. (397)	C. R. Neumann	475.00
428	W. R. Ferguson	1,000.00
6	C. W. Hoyt	1,000.00
3	D. Markowich	1,000.00
I. O. (23)	F. J. Enders	1,000.00
9	E. Parlow	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	J. C. Kennedy	1,000.00
1	J. S. Hill	1,000.00
859	C. F. Ferguson	1,000.00
494	P. Liske	1,000.00
98	M. H. Friedman	475.00
58	A. J. Welser	1,000.00
581	A. E. Woodruff	1,000.00
I. O. (302)	W. O. Peters	475.00
I. O. (196)	W. O. Clark	1,000.00
11	R. L. Donnelly	1,000.00
I. O. (48)	J. F. Ryan	475.00
415	N. O. Warner	1,000.00
67	B. J. Flotketter	1,000.00
I. O. (580)	E. E. Grim	1,000.00
I. O. (183)	F. P. Pascal	650.00
683	M. H. Hawley	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	L. J. Merker	475.00
634	P. G. Rich	650.00
I. O. (11)	I. T. Robinson	475.00
I. O. (263)	G. E. Riley	475.00
I. O. (48)	H. Reseburg	300.00
800	A. C. Gimblin	1,000.00
11	C. E. Rose	650.00
716	T. R. Henson	1,000.00
I. O. (697)	J. Cameron	1,000.00
674	D. J. McLaughlin	1,000.00

(Continued on page 296)

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



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Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ **EEK**

WAR PROFITS

(Continued from page 269)

for 1943, in that year the corporations broke all records in setting aside reserves for future contingencies.

It's up to industry to use its profit-making ability, its tax refunds, and exemptions, and its contingency reserves to provide full production, full employment, and full purchasing power in the postwar period. What other contingencies does industry face? Certainly, concern over profits should not be among the contingencies for which many corporations have to provide.

JOINT PLANNING

(Continued from page 273)

which the advances in technology have increased the value of the mechanic."

The IBEW has tried to meet the problem through a national electronics school that it conducted for union members at Marquette university. It plans, as soon as sufficient equipment can be obtained, to hold a similar school in television. It will cooperate with management in training apprentices on the job and in trade schools, paying them while learning.

To make the work in the electrical contracting business more attractive, a scheme for management contribution toward medical, surgical and hospital care, disability insurance, increased pensions and more vacations with pay is being worked out.

To help solve the manpower shortage, the IBEW is waiving the initiation fee for war veterans who demonstrate that they are good mechanics, Brown said. With management, it will set a goal on the annual

number of apprentices that should be taken in, based upon the yearly business outlook.

War veterans returning to their old jobs as union electricians will be assisted in every way possible into jobs, according to Brown and Geary. The disabled Electrical Worker will be fitted into a job that he can do in an associated occupation if he cannot do his old work as well as before.

Fullest possible consideration will be given to the trade skill acquired by the war veteran in the armed forces, Brown said. Navy trained men, for the most part, are developed into excellent craftsmen. But Brown said he cannot say as much for the Army.

"In many ways the Army is painting too bright a picture of what the serviceman learns while soldiering," Brown said. "It is telling the men that they have been fitted to do this or that work in civilian life. But they are not being trained well enough by the Army, and misunderstandings are arising as these veterans apply for work and employers find they need more training."

APPRENTICE PROGRAM

(Continued from page 272)

veterans. If and when the Veterans Administration does this, such committees ought to be ready so that they can settle the several points on the entrance of veterans to our industry by choice.

Moreover, these local joint committees should be set up and functioning for another reason. If the United States passes into a period of prosperity and there is anything like full employment, we shall need to train rapidly new apprentices to man the industries functioning at full peak.

Please write to your respective national offices as soon as your local joint committees are set up and notify them of the personnel of the committee. Communication with either Mr. Herzberg, chairman, or Mr. Hedges, secretary, will bring any aid and the discussion of any local question that you may have. We say again, this is very important.

Very truly yours,

E. H. HERZBERG,
National Electrical Contractors
Association, Chairman.

M. H. HEDGES,
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers, Secretary.

BROADCAST ADVISORY

(Continued from page 277)

meet the necessary requirements of the field.

The committee discussed the numerous angles concerning television, and it was recommended that all men handling television equipment be classified as regular technicians, and that the local unions cover all jobs in the field of television.

Much general discussion took place regarding the recent letter from the International Office relative to the organization of other groups employed in broadcast stations who were unaffiliated with a labor organization. It was the consensus of opinion that the best way to protect the interests of broadcast technicians would be to include such other employees with the technicians, as members of the IBEW. The committee considered it a most constructive move and recommended that all local unions further efforts in this regard.

International President Brown introduced Brother H. W. Maher, IBEW Representative in the field of education, who is working closely with the electronics division of the School of Engineering of Marquette University in Milwaukee. Brother Maher outlined certain limitations which determine the building of such a course of instruction to deal with the field of television, and other branches of the electronics industry closely allied to the work of the broadcast engineer. Brother Maher stated that one of the problems which would be encountered in setting up such a course for radio men would be to ascertain the number of applicants interested. Brother Maher also discussed the possibility of the various states licensing those members completing the course to make it possible for them to teach other men in their area. He also suggested that local unions appoint an educational committee and the chairman of each committee should handle correspondence in reference to setting up a progressive educational statewide organization for men of our craft. President Brown stated that the IBEW is willing to set up courses of instruction for the members as soon as the details can be worked out. The chairman of the BAC made a recommendation that each member of the council act as local chairman of the educational committee and contact all local unions within his area.

The BAC recommended that the broadcast locals accept traveling cards in all possible cases in order to promote better relations between the RBT local unions. A question was raised regarding Section 13 of Article XXV of the IBEW Constitution where a sub-divisional craft within a local union was unemployed because of a recognized difficulty, inasmuch as one such case had been brought to their attention wherein a traveler card had been refused by the local union.

At this point, the BAC discussed a number of matters brought before it by the members.

The matter of union label for recordings and transcriptions made for commercial use was discussed at some length, and various plans of handling this matter were discussed. The members were in accord that suggestions on this matter be forwarded to the International Office so that a uniform procedure could be worked out at some future time.

The matter of non-affiliated engineers making pick-ups within the area of a local union was discussed.

The matter of local unions increasing their dues in order to carry on organization work within their area was discussed at some length.

The BAC unanimously voted that the secretary of the BAC be instructed to write letters of appreciation for the fine reception and courtesy shown it by local union officers and members of Local Union 715, Milwaukee, also to the president of Local Union 494, Milwaukee, as well as Ed Herzberg, representative of the National Electrical Contractors Association, Milwaukee, for the courtesy shown our group and also to Dan Gallerup, chief engineer, Radio Station WTMJ of Milwaukee for the courtesy shown on our visit to Radio City.

There being no further business, the BAC meeting was declared adjourned at 1:45 a. m., June 27, 1945.

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B-1036—807004 807090 B 472649 472660 129988 129995 248220 248250 844501 844580</p> <p>B-1038— B 565894 565911</p> <p>B-1039— B 231033 231302</p> <p>B-1040— B 671431 671512</p> <p>B-1041— B 549221 549750 B 582751 582940 B 621391 621410</p> <p>B-1042— B 688442 688446 727415 727434 101485 101489 687918 687922 818126 818168</p> <p>B-1046— B 229342 229345 B 1047—170194 170213 B-1048— B 352351 352370 B 568391 568690 39018 39031 B 336751 337120 B 338075 339259 B 570066 570087 177806 177816</p> <p>B-1050— B 184295 184298</p> <p>B-1051— B 97199 97224 B 861044 861268 352440 352446 B-1054—94913 94930</p> <p>B-1056— B 149105 149167 B 363877 363878 B 1057—450445 450467</p> <p>B-1058— B 79396 79425 86767 86774 B 430673</p> <p>B-1059— B 464785 464788 709137 709145</p> <p>B-1060— B 139375 139386 B 418760 418862</p> <p>B-1062— B 689285 689297</p> <p>B-1063— B 560287 560330</p> <p>B-1064— B 216692 216750 B 423022 423036 B 573751 574037</p> <p>B-1065— B 229247 229269</p> <p>B-1066— B 320163 320166 663868 663869 714833 714866 B 898580 898602</p> <p>B-1067— B 96389 96563 B 579821 579826</p> <p>B-1068— B 107849 107852 B 211972 212068</p> <p>B-1069— B 665364 665368</p> <p>B-1071— B 309835 309909 B 576829 576840 224128 224128 956038 956045</p> <p>B-1074— B 87315 87318 368690 368695 B 408904 368905</p> <p>B-1075— B 236922 236927 B 584251 584259 109417 109443 673774 673776</p> <p>B-1079— B 752436 752432 B 1081—169045 169120 B 475690 475703 686420</p> <p>B-1082— B 71077 71130 352901</p> <p>B-1083— B 219373 219564 29500 29501 537711 537732</p> <p>B-1087— B 283666 283688 318601 318615 B-1088—366144 366152 B 641183 544449</p> <p>B-1089— B 207045 207134</p> <p>B-1090— B 62508 62570 811568 811585</p> <p>B-1092— B 443330 443334 B 278996</p> <p>B-1093— B 243109 243117 B 255128 255129</p> <p>B-1094— B 61297 61297 B 396447 396465 300001 300040</p> <p>B-1098— B 155038 155046 B 440986 441376 58153 58161 B-1100—44446 44458 B 271274 271275</p> <p>B-1101— B 488191 488236 633935 633952</p> <p>B-1102— B 117314 117359 B 280162 280172 583283 583286</p> <p>B-1106— B 257295 257295 B 397435 397491 B-1107—369576 369581 B-1108— B 476547 476555 B 674381 674391 B-1109— B 412997 413009</p>	<p>L. 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B-1327—121501 122089 124688 125250 125443 125632 858634 858643</p> <p>B-1328— B 395251 395444 B 396870 397657 B 763741 763775</p> <p>B-1329— B 146797 146830</p> <p>B-1330— B 327804 328015 B 416798 416801</p> <p>B-1331— B 205512 818740 B-1332—340692 340698 B 397534 397538 B 352731 352731 B 9258 92581</p> <p>B-1333— B 65125 65142 B 151970 151971</p> <p>B-1336— B 28125 28165 94605 94607</p> <p>B-1337— B 318091 318140 B 393065 393070</p> <p>B-1338— B 262031 262154</p> <p>B-1339— B 578733 578747 B 89344 89344 B 664501 664520 B 740296 740455 B 219114 219130 864261 864340</p> <p>B-1341— B 78551 78579 B 408061 408079</p> <p>B-1342— B 436274 436275 B 485812 485842</p> <p>B-1344— B 436581 963496 B 963403 963496</p> <p>B-1345— B 163312 163750 B 677501 677503</p> <p>B-1347— B 530414 530929 B 693958 754844</p> <p>B-1348— B 444338 550927 B 550927 550940 B 719914 719926 551464</p> <p>B-1350— B 193948 194160</p> <p>B-1351— B 171751 171918 B 173234 173250 B 412695 412696</p> <p>B-1352— B 436158 436341 B 444825 444830 B-1353—100876 100880 B 431555 431555</p> <p>B-1354— B 422606 422712 B 433147 433151</p> <p>B-1355— B 357908 358072 B-1356—283638 283646 B 576070 576075 B-1357—740096 740105 B-1359— B 694560 694821 B 712054 712064</p> <p>B-1361— B 121888 121900 B 562055 562058 B 654001 654094</p> <p>B-1362— B 373969 375000 B 562795 562846 B 657001 567362</p> <p>B-1366— B 294595 294670 B 713655</p> <p>B-1367— B 295367 295500 B 593310 593325 B 594073 594125 B 714353 714378</p> <p>B-1368— B 360909 361270 B 448258</p> <p>B-1370— B 350631 350520 B 448735 448749 B 576751 576815 B-1373—102719 102725 B 450484 450490 131578 131589</p> <p>B-1374— B 204869 204921</p> <p>B-13</p>
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OHIO FARMERS

(Continued from page 289)

before, and during 1943 alone, co-op wholesalers bought factories worth \$15 million.

Since co-op savings from manufacture represent the spread between production costs and what the co-op formerly paid private manufacturers for the product, co-operators use the slogan "Factories are Free." Experience has shown these savings to be so great that the entire cost of the factory is paid for in a relatively short time. For example, Southern States Co-op bought a flour mill in North Carolina and paid for it with one year's savings; National Cooperatives bought a cosmetics plant and paid for it in six months; a plant to manufacture milking machines was paid for out of 10 months' earnings; and the oil refinery bought by the Consumers Cooperative Association of Kansas City, at a cost of \$750,000, was paid for out savings (or profits) from 27 months' operation.

All of the savings from such cooperative enterprises are returned to the members of the retail cooperatives who furnish the capital and own and control them. These savings increase the buying power of the consumer.

Cooperators point out that consumers who use any product always finance the manufacture and distribution of that product. The price they pay is always large enough to amortize the "owners'" investment. But he still owns the facilities.

Cooperation proposes as an alternative that consumers invest their money directly and own the plants themselves. Thus, financing, like all aspects of the cooperative movement, comes back to an understanding of our real objectives and a changed attitude toward the form of economic operations. Instead of loaning money to others so that they may produce goods for us while they retain title to the machinery of production, we create our own cooperative organization and invest our money in our own machinery, at a saving. Because its basic element is distribution at cost of unlimited production, consumer cooperation offers the needed formula for an economy which can let the machines produce without stint.

Traditionally the relationship between cooperatives and labor has been an amicable one both in this country and in Europe. Allegiance to the idea of cooperation was written into the ritual of the Knights of Labor. The pattern has been followed ever since and today both of our great labor organizations periodically pass resolutions affirming their friendship to and their belief in consumers' cooperation. Thus the A. F.

of L. at its 1944 convention approved a proposal of its resolutions committee as follows: "We concur with the suggestion of the Executive Council that there be close collaboration between the American Federation of Labor and the Co-operative League of the United States. In the postwar world American workers will need consumer cooperatives to create jobs, to build up buying power, to stabilize employment, and to prevent price profiteering.

"Together with the council we recommend that immediate action be taken by this convention to provide a Department of Consumers Co-operation within the Federation, and that the council consider the question of a fulltime executive and the necessary staff, so that information on consumers cooperatives can be collected and assistance given to central bodies and local unions interested in learning how to set up study clubs and buying clubs and how to manage consumer cooperatives. We further recommend that all publications of organized labor continue to study and report to their members the nature and development of consumer cooperatives."

Despite all this the fact remains that the allegiance of labor to the cooperative movement has been mainly lip service and little more. With a few notable exceptions the American workingman has evinced little real enthusiasm for consumers' co-operatives. Until the movement succeeds in attracting the allegiance of the great mass of industrial workers as well as farmers, it is difficult to foresee an extremely bright future for it. The bulk of cooperative membership in Europe is made up of workers.

What then may we conclude as to the future of consumers' cooperation in America? It seems certain that they will continue to develop if they are allowed to do so. Everyone familiar with the literature knows the fate of the co-ops under fascism. It is the same as the fate of the labor unions. While it would be absurd to assert that fascism is an inevitability in America, nevertheless honesty compels us to admit that the conditions which produce it, unemployment and insecurity and want, are here. As we have already indicated, the cooperative movement can do its share to improve these conditions. But will it have time to do so before the dread monster that is sired by social ills arises to destroy the cooperatives themselves? That is a question which is in the hands of labor to decide. The serious economic problems ahead of us call for close collaboration between American labor and cooperators. These two great democratic movements are both working to raise living standards; they should go forward hand in hand and strengthen each other in this common effort. American workers will need consumers' cooperatives as never before in the years ahead, to build up their buying power and thus create jobs, to stabilize employment, and prevent price profiteering.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID IN JULY, 1945

(Continued from page 291)

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (293)	A. L. Miller	1,000.00
125	E. D. Chapman	1,000.00
I. O. (557)	J. S. Branch	650.00
76	A. L. Bunker	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	W. K. Murray	1,000.00
949	R. W. Peters	1,000.00
I. O. (73)	L. C. Williams	825.00
428	A. L. Johnson	650.00
846	C. H. Talley	300.00
46	W. Kriz	475.00
66	M. R. McCellan	300.00
134	M. Conroy	1,000.00
379	W. H. Lechler	1,000.00
40	C. A. Froehlich	1,000.00
918	W. L. Whaley	1,000.00
12	E. W. Talbon	1,000.00
I. O. (659)	H. A. Santo	1,000.00
682	E. S. Barrett	300.00
I. O. (618)	W. D. Hays	825.00
3	W. L. Wolf	500.00
I. O. (3)	H. A. Scheuplein	1,000.00
134	E. J. Collins	475.00
692	A. D. Smith	650.00
I. O. (276)	R. L. McCarthy	825.00
948	P. Hubble	650.00
398	J. E. Moore	300.00
3	F. H. Britton	1,000.00
3	L. Weber	1,000.00
I. O. (306)	M. E. Costick	650.00
666	T. Bryan	650.00
I. O. (39)	F. T. Sinclair	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	F. J. Kovarik	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	L. C. Blasdel	475.00
134	F. Cherney	1,000.00
817	J. V. Cappiello	300.00
277	A. M. Taden	825.00
I. O. (569)	A. W. Hunt	650.00
I. O. (77)	William M. Wright	1,000.00
I. O. (274)	W. E. Friedlich	1,000.00
I. O. (584)	C. R. Bethel	475.00
I. O. (64)	T. C. Bowdich	650.00
I. O. (700)	R. F. Parkinson	475.00
I. O. (110)	R. W. Koepke	475.00
2	H. Hogan	1,000.00
I. O. (48)	J. M. Dobra	475.00
I. O. (302)	E. J. Schwabero	475.00
I. O. (52)	V. S. Santaniello	475.00
18	P. M. Shepard	650.00
873	W. M. Wetzel	825.00
134	M. J. McGrath	1,000.00
18	F. P. Chatternd	1,000.00
65	H. M. Latham	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	William Rogan	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	J. J. Kelly	1,000.00
774	C. W. Corbin	300.00
995	W. H. Roberts	475.00
I. O. (443)	W. P. Bailey	475.00
I. O. (294)	A. R. Slama	650.00
I. O. (104)	George Langille	1,000.00
814	J. E. Hale	300.00
1392	C. Douglas	825.00
I. O. (1066)	J. L. Gollightly	475.00
111	R. L. Fowler	300.00
361	O. J. McNalis	650.00
214	A. Kunz	1,000.00
500	Roy Whittaker	1,000.00
I. O. (66)	J. D. DeMoney	1,000.00
40	J. W. Markwith	1,000.00
278	R. C. Gorman	1,000.00
675	L. Quen	650.00
1	S. W. Hesse	475.00
760	L. H. Bellingham	650.00
I. O. (73)	A. R. Door	1,000.00
716	H. W. Hurlburt	1,000.00
I. O. (870)	G. Clark	475.00
I. O. (544)	R. Tumath	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	H. L. Woodington	150.00
721	W. J. Morgan	150.00
11	J. E. Gibson	150.00
1037	W. P. Coll	1,000.00
883	C. Bacon	150.00
I. O. (561)	J. Payne	1,000.00
213	J. S. Lathrop	1,000.00
409	J. Fleck	1,000.00
1249	L. Wallace	150.00
213	W. E. Manning	1,000.00
Total Claims Paid		\$87,775.00

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Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Rituals, extra, each	.25		
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75	FOR E. W. B. A.	
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50	Book, Minute	1.50
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75	Charters, Duplicates	.50
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50	Single Copies	.10
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75	Rituals, each	.25
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50		
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50	JEWELRY	
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75	No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	1.00
Labels, Decalcomania (large 1½", small 1", fabricating 1"), per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75	No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.10
per 1,000	1.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25	No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.75
per 5,000	7.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25	No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.75
per 50,000	67.00	Receipt Holders, Members' Leather Pocket, Folding, each	.35	No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Holders, Members' Pocket, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	1.50	No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.25
Labels, Paper, Neon, per 100	.20	Per 100	3.00	No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.75
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40	No. 8—10 kt. Gold Diamond Shape Button Gold Filled Tie Slide	4.00
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(Extra Heavy Binding)				Jewelry not sent C. O. D.	
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BALL - BURTON - HATCH

But the bill, even though fundamentally wrong, tries to give an answer to an unanswerable question. The question is: How can owners and property-less workers get along together when the owners are in control and want to pay them the least wages possible and the working people do not insist enough on partnership in control, profits and ownership in companies, in industries and in the country as a whole? The men who wrote this bill face this fact, accept it as not bad, and then try to solidify it. That is why they went to such pains to argue that what they want is not "involuntary servitude"—another name for which is slavery. The cure is for labor to insist, more than they have, on full partnership with business—but partnership for the good of the country and the world.

— REVEREND R. A. MCGOWAN,
*Assistant Director, Social Action Department,
National Catholic Welfare Conference.*